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ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO STELLA AND ST ORVILLE.

Adieu, dearest Stella, fav'd friend of my heart,
From you, from St. Orville, ah! how can I part?
Can I bear the last look, and repress the deep sigh,
Or banish the tear that must rise in my eye;
A thousand fond visions awake in my mind,
When youth's budding roses around us entwin'd;
I think with regret of the times that have past,
So sweet, so deluding, they never could last;
And the loveliest bloom that earth ever wore,
In the snow bosom'd winter is cherish'd no more:
But 'tis nature to mourn! and life's varied day,
Thro' clouds, and thro' sunshine is passing away.
But youth's early season, its witch'ry has fled,
And the light dappled fabricks that fancy had spread,
And tipp'd in the blush of the orient sky,
So glowing, so rich, forever's gone by—
Yet still we are young—but we cannot again,
In the dew spangled bow'rs of fancy remain;
Reality opens unmask'd to our view,
And the rose, and the thorn alike it will strew—
'Tis seldom we meet—and the pleasure it yields,
Rests light on the rapture that friendship reveals;
Those few transient days bright in mem'ry will live,
While hope, her fond smiles to those moments will give;
And points to the time when again we shall meet,
To meet not to part—and the vision is sweet;
That could link with one fate the rest of our days,
And lights it with friendship's unchangeable rays:
Adieu, dearest Stella, St. Orville, adieu;
And oh! may the mercy that flows from on High,
In the "fulness of bliss," dispel the deep sigh
That sorrow would waken—and happiness beam,
And life be a bright and heav'nly dream.

CORDELIA.

LINES.

Ask me not why the sad stealing tear
From my eyelids unceasingly flow;
Or tell me a smile should appear
On the brow that's o'ershadowed with woe.

Ah! no, for where misery veils
The bosom in darkness and grief,
Where the pangs of misfortune assails,
What pleasure can yield a relief.

Nay, think not that festive delight
Can the feelings of anguish revive;
That the forements of memory can light
Those joys which no time can retrieve

Yet urge me not e'er to unfold
Those sorrows I fain would conceal,
Or sigh on this cheek to behold
Those tears which unconsciously steal.

But let them neglected still flow,
They are dews that fancy must cherish,
Till life in this breast ceases to glow,
And with them dear memory perish.

ELLEN.

MICAH iv. 3.

A time shall come when war shall cease,
Its terrors all shall flie;
And warriors link'd in battle mail,
No longer shall defy.
The trumpet's sound, the clarion's breath
Shall rouse no more to scenes of death

The war tried spear, the crimson blade,
Once lifted to destroy,
The cause of industry shall aid,
And heighten human joy.
The sword that flash'd with baleful glare,
Shall form the scythe and ploughman's share.

He, who on fields with slaughter red,
Looked round with tearless eye,
And urg'd his war horse o'er the dead,
With feendish apathy,
Shall cast his blood bought spoils away,
And turn to mild angelic sway.

Thrice happy hour! haste on thy way,
Thou whose untiring flight,
Hast left the scenes of earlier days
Wrapt in oblivion's night,
And bring the glorious moment nigh
When peace shall reign and strife shall die.

STANZAS

Let the stern mind reflective—deep—
With cold philosophy imbued,
Look on with scorn at passion's sweep,
Soft feelings unsubdued;
Let the heart spurn all trivial joys,
And glory in each wish repress,
And argue that each pleasure cloys,
And alienanting make the breast.

This can be done—when all is fair—
When real sorrows ne'er oppress;
When never having tasted care,
You spurn at each caress;
Then you can fancy that no ties
Have the least hold upon the heart;
That worldly weakness you despise,
And ne'er can feel an inward smart.

And there is pleasure then, to view
The thousand ills which may be felt;
Yes, fancy that you *feel* them too;
Boast you have never knelt:
And in your weakness, sorrow'd o'er
The loss of some much valued one,
Whose life was snatch'd away before
His term of usefulness begun.

And you may wonder when you see
The eye of one with weeping swol'n,
And say within yourself, that he
The spirit of a girl has stol'n;
And look upon his face with scorn,
And marvel that a man could be
So weak, that *feeling* could subsorn,
That hardy soul which should be free
From sighing woe, or mourning.

But wait 'till you can really know,
What 'tis to lose the friends of earth;
Wait till you feel not fancied woe,
Not pictured wretchedness and dearth;
Then tell me if that heart of stone,
Keen sorrow will not sometimes soften;
If the dread knowledge that alone
You must be, will not grieve you often;

Wait 'till your fast unchanging friend
Shall gasp within the arms of death;
Wait 'till all help which you can lend,
Recalls not his departed breath.
Then if within you there should live,
One spark of Human Nature—dare
But to such feelings utterance give—
Then taste what you have scoff'd—despair.

Then look upon that silent corse,
The wreck of every tie below;
And say, aye, know you feel remorse,
And horror at the blow.
Then let that heart with anguish swell,
To see destroy'd joy's only token;
Then droop forlorn—for that dark spell
Of sophistry forev'er is broken. CIREX.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

WOMAN.

If christianity may be said to have given a permanent elevation to woman, as an intellectual and moral being, it is as true, that the present age, above all others, has given play to her genius, and taught us to reverence its influence. It was the fashion of other times to treat the literary acquirements of the sex, as starched pedantry, or vain pretensions; to stigmatize them as inconsistent with those domestic affections and virtues, which constitute the charm of society. We had abundant homilies read upon their amiable weaknesses and sentimental delicacy, upon their timid gentleness and submissive dependence; as if to taste the fruit of knowledge were a deadly sin, and ignorance were the sole guardian of innocence. Their whole lives were 'sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought;' and concealment of intellectual power was often resorted to, to escape the dangerous imputation of masculine strength. In the higher walks of life, the satirist was not without colour for the suggestion, that it was 'a youth of folly, an old age of cards;' and that elsewhere, 'most women had no character at all,' beyond that of purity and devotion to their families. Admirable as are these qualities, it seemed an abuse of the gift of *Providence*, to deny to mothers the power of instructing their children, to wives the privilege of sharing the intellectual pursuits of their husbands, to sisters and daughters the delight of ministering knowledge in the fireside circle, to youth and beauty the charm of refined sense, to age and infirmity the consolation of studies which elevate the soul, and gladden the listless hours of despondency.

These things have in a great measure passed away. The prejudices, which dishonored the sex, have yielded to the influence of truth. By slow and sure advances, education has extended itself through all ranks of female society. There is no longer any dread, lest the culture of science should foster that masculine boldness, or restless independence, which alarms by its sallies, or wounds by its inconsistencies. We have seen that here, as everywhere else, knowledge is favourable to human virtue and human happiness; that the refinement of literature adds lustre to the devotion of piety; that true learning, like true taste, is modest and unostentatious; that grace of manners receives a higher polish from the discipline of the schools; that cultivated genius sheds a cheering light over domestic duties, and its very sparkles, like those of the diamond, attest at once its purity. There is not a rank of female society, however high, which does not now pay homage to literature, or that would not blush even at the suspicion of that ignorance, which, a half century ago, was neither uncommon nor discreditable. There is not a parent, whose pride may not glow at the thought, that his daughter's happiness is in a great measure within her own command, whether she keeps the end respectered sale of life, or visits the busy walks of fashion.

A new path is thus open for female exertion, to alleviate the pressure of misfortune, without any supposed sacrifice of dignity or modesty. Man no longer aspires to an exclusive dominion in authorship. He has rivals or allies in almost every department of knowledge; and they are to be found among those, whose elegance of manners and blamelessness of life command his respect, as much as their talents excite his admiration. Who is there that does not contemplate with enthusiasm, the precious fragments of Elizabeth Smith, the venerable learning of Hannah More, the persuasive sense of Mrs Barbauld, the elegant memoirs of her accomplished niece, the bewitching fictions of madame D'Arblay, the vivid picturesque, and terrific imagery of Mrs. Radcliffe, the glowing poetry of Mrs Hemans, the matchless wit, the inexhaustible conversation, the fine character painting, the practical instruction of Miss Edgeworth, the great *Known*, standing in her own department by the side of the great unknown.

Judge Story.

FIRST MARRIAGE OF BONAPARTE.

A fine boy, of ten or twelve years old, presented himself at the levee of the General of the interior, with a request unusually interesting. He stated his name to be Eugene Beauharnois, son of the elder Vicomte de Beauharnois, who, adhering to the revolutionary party, had been a general in the Republican service upon the Rhine, and falling under the considers suspicion of the Committee on Public safety, was delivered to the Revolutionary Tribunal, and fell by its sentence just four days before the overthrow of Robespierre. Eugene was come to request of Bonaparte, as general of the interior, that his father's sword might be restored to him. The prayer of the young supplicant was as interesting as his manners were engaging, and Napoleon felt so much concern in him, that he was induced to cultivate the acquaintance of Eugene's mother, afterwards the Empress Josephine.

The lady was a Creolian, the daughter of a planter in St. Domingo. Her name at full length, was Marie Joseph Rose Tascher de la Pagerie. She had suffered her share of revolutionary miseries. After her husband, General Beauharnois, had been deprived of his command, she was arrested as a suspected person, and detained in prison till the general liberation, which succeeded the revolution of the 9th Thermidor. While in confinement, Madame Beauharnois, had formed an intimate with a companion in distress, Madame Fontenai, now Madame Tallien, from which she derived great advantages after her friend's marriage. With a remarkably graceful person, amiable manners, and an inexhaustible fund of good humor, Madame Beauharnois was formed to be an ornament to society. Barras, the Themistocles here, himself an ex noble, was fond of society, desirous of enjoying it on an agreeable scale, and of washing away the dregs which Jacobinism had mingled with all the dearest interests of life. He loved show, too, and pleasure, and might now indulge both without the risk of falling under the suspicion of incivism, which in the reign of Terror would have been incurred by any attempt to intermingle elegance with the enjoyments of social intercourse. At the apartments, which he occupied, as one of the Directory, in the Luxembourg Palace, he gave free course to his natural taste, and assembled an agreeable society of both sexes. Madame Tallien and her friend formed the soul of these assemblies, and it was supposed that Barras was not insensible to the charms of Madame Beauharnois—a conjecture which was likely to rise, whether with or without foundation.

When Madame Beauharnois and General Bonaparte became intimate, the latter admired us, and we see no reason to doubt him, that although the lady was two or three years older than himself, yet being still in the full bloom of beauty, and agreeable in her manners, he was induced solely by her personal charms, to make her an offer of his hand, heart, and fortunes—little supposing, of course, to what a pitch the latter were to rise. Bonaparte was then in his twenty-sixth year: Josephine gave herself to the marriage contract for twenty-eight.

Although he himself is said to have been a fatalist, believing in destiny and in the influence of his star, he knew nothing, probably, of the prediction of a negro sorceress, who, while Maria Joseph was but a child, prophesied she should rise to a dignity greater than that of a queen, yet fall from it before her death. This was one of those vague augories, delivered at random by fools or impostors, which the caprice of Fortune matches with a corresponding and conforming event. But without trusting to the African sybil's prediction, Bonaparte may have formed his match under the auspices of ambition as well as love. The marrying Madame Beauharnois was a mean of uniting his fortune with those of Barras and Tallien, the first of whom governed France as one of the directors; and the last, from talents, and political connexions, had scarcely inferior influence. He had already deserved well of them for his conduct on the day of the Sections, but he required their countenance to rise still higher; and without derogating from the bride's merits, we may suppose her influence in their society corresponded with the views of her lover. It is, however, certain, that he always regarded her with peculiar affection; that he relied on her fate, which he considered as linked with, and strengthening his own, and reposed, besides, considerable confidence in Josephine's tact and address in political business. She had at all times the art of mitigating his temper, and turning aside the hasty determination of his angry moment—not by directly opposing, but by gradually parrying and disarming them. It must be added to her great praise, that she was always a willing and often a successful advocate in the cause of humanity.

They were married 9th of March, 1796, and the dowry of the bride was the chief command of the Italian armies, a scene which opened a full career to the ambition of the youthful General. Bonaparte remained with his wife but three days after his marriage, hastened to see his family, who were still at Marseilles, and having enjoyed the pleasure of exhibiting himself as a favorite of Fortune in the city which he had lately left, in the capacity of an indigent adventurer, proceeded rapidly to commence the career to which Fate called him, by placing him at the head of the Italian army."—*Scott's Life of Napoleon.*

THE MORALIST.

GRATITUDE.

Examples of ingratitude check and discourage voluntary beneficence: and in this the mischief of ingratitude consists. Nor is the mischief small; for after all is done that can be done, towards providing for the public happiness, by prescribing rules of justice, and enforcing the observation of them by penalties or compulsion, much must be left to those offices of kindness, which men remain at liberty to exert or withhold. Now not only the choice of the objects, but the quantity and even the existence of this sort of kindness in the world depends, in a great measure, upon the return which it receives; and this is a consideration of general importance.

A second reason for cultivating a grateful temper in ourselves, is the following: The same principle, which is touched with the kindness of a human benefactor, is capable of being affected by the divine goodness, and of becoming, under the influence of that affection, a source of the purest and most exalted virtue. The love of God is the sublimest gratitude. It is a mistake, therefore, to imagine, that this virtue is omitted in the Christian scriptures; for every precept which commands us "to love God, because he first loved us," pre-supposes the principle of gratitude, and directs it to its proper object.

It is impossible to particularize the several expressions of gratitude, in as much as they vary with the character and situation of the benefactor, and with the opportunities of the person obliged; which variety admits of no bounds.

It may be observed, however, that gratitude can never oblige a man to do what is wrong, and what by consequence he is previously obliged not to do. It is no ingratitude to refuse to do, what we cannot reconcile to any apprehensions of our duty; but it is ingratitude and hypocrisy together, to pretend this reason, when it is not the real one, and the frequency of such pretences has brought this apology for non-compliance with the will of a benefactor into unmerited disgrace.

It has long been accounted a violation of delicacy and generosity to upbraid men with the favours they have received; but it argues a total destitution of both these qualities, as well as of moral probity, to take advantage of that ascendency, which the conferring of benefits justly creates, to draw or drive those whom we have obliged into mean or dishonest compliances.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE VANITY OF PRIDE.

Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour?
What though we wade in wealth, or soar in fame,
Earth's highest station ends in, "here he lies:"
And "dust to dust" concludes her noblest song.
Dr. Young.

Pride may be considered one of the strongest passions or emotions of the human mind; but we more frequently see it united with ignorance than with sense. There is a portion of vanity and pride necessary to the preservation of the human character; but when it is carried to an extent beyond that medium, it becomes disgusting in the sight of modesty and humility, and never fails to render the possessor contemptible in the eyes of the chaste and uncorrupted. Adversity is necessary to the state of man, to prevent that redundance of pompous independence, and to reduce that plethora of the soul, by which he forgets the true source from whence his blessings flow. Prosperity continued, soon wraps him up in his own conscious greatness, and he disdains the humble avocation of offering up thanks to that Being who has strewed his path with plentiful abundance, and given him the means by which he may be happy.

What is man? Is he a being of celestial origin, and are the destinies of time and eternity in his own hands? Did he command creation to be framed from nothing, and did he say "let there be light," which was immediately obeyed? Did he snatch that flaming sphere, the sun, from the dark caverns of Chaos, and hurl it, with ponderous arm, to be fixed for ages in the vast wilderness of the universe? I say, did he bid order and regularity pervade the immensity of space, and did he form those immutable laws which every where exist throughout the vast profound of nature's arcana!—No he did not. So far from having the sceptre of command in his own hands, he was formed after the great fabric of the universe was framed. He has but one circumstance connected with his formation which he may boast, which is that he was made in the image of his great Architect, the Sovereign of the universe. Man is but a worm. He is superior to the different orders and genera which surround him in the point of intellectual reason, but like them he falls by the winter of age, by casualties, by disease, and by many other frailties incident to animal matter. He is seen no more upon the earth. Scarcely has he embarked upon the tempestuous waves of time, before the current turns from the course which he was pursuing, and finally lands him, with all his boasted greatness, on the unknown shore of an awful eternity. From the moment he makes his entrance on the stage of action, he is gradually undergoing the process of decay, and hastening along, without perceiving his rapidity, to a final dissolution. The particles of nature, or the atomic portions of animal matter, are continually changing, and the same flesh which covers his bones to day, will in the course of a few years, be entirely carried away by the astonishing process of nature, and be imperceptibly replaced by a new formation. Thus he is ever changing, until the final scene of life is closed, when he is given up a prey to the insects of the earth, and there to be transformed, and his semblance lost in the clods of the valley. How humiliating the thought! Shall man then presume to be proud of that body which is destined to be the food of loathsome worms? Surely not! He is but a traveller on this terraqueous ball, and already are the shades of evening beginning to gather round him, and the dark mantle of night will envelope the torch of day, upon which he is delighted to gaze! It is the night of death! soon will he cease to behold the dazzling forms of youth dance in festivity around him, and soon will he cease to hear the sweet melody of music, or the song of the warbler in the solitary grove. Scenes which delight, and scenes which inspire, will be shut out from his vision forever. Nor is it hoary age alone which is doomed to this melancholy catastrophe. The tender flower of youth is often cut down by the keen edged scythe of time, and laid in the cold arms of death. No age, sex or condition is exempt, but all alike are levelled in the dust. Let us approach you wide repository of the dead, and seek there for distinction. There is the tomb of the ambitious man, whose aspiring soul once plunged a nation in woe, and whose name is written in human blood upon the tablet of remembrance, handed down to posterity! But behold here he lies in his own insignificance. Here is the grave of the proud man, who considered himself superior to his fellow mortals, and looked down with degrading contempt upon those who considered themselves equal by the ties of nature. What is presented now? Let us wrench the firm portals which lock him from our sight, and search after the difference between him and the pauper at his side. Lo it is done! Ah! me, what an appalling spectacle his remains present to the astonished sight. A ghastly skeleton is all that is left, and even that cannot be recognized to have belonged to so boastful a being. See his bones are beginning to crumble into dust, and them, where will be the proof that he ever existed on the earth? None, none will then be found. He will have returned to his mother earth, and his pride all forgotten. The clownish ploughman will pass by his grave unconscious of his greatness, and whistle his lullaby at the evening hour. A short space is allotted to his relics in this solitary ground, and the same circumference is given to the beggar who slumbers at his side. Miserable thought to the proud man, but alas he cannot deny it! There in his sight sleeps the skull which once was filled with as many Utopian dreams as that which gazes with vacant stare upon it. Heart rending idea to the proud man! He there views the state to which his own frame must be subjected, which he now thinks is too good almost to tread the earth beneath him. Thus sleeps great Cæsar, and thus slumbers Tarquin the proud. Their pride could not retrieve their fall, and their boasted superiority could not escape the yawning jaws of the grave. Death is no respecter of persons, but devours, without remorse, his millions at one meal, and slays youth, beauty, pride and grandeur, nor casts a single glance on his indiscriminate choice. What rivers of briny tears have swept their course from the eyes of relatives, for the loss of their dearest friends. Pride was carried away in the overwhelming deluge, and its brother, ambition, sunk at its side. There is not a single day swallowed up in the vortex of time that does not carry with it to the vast labyrinth of eternity, the lives of about eighty thousand of the human family. Where is pride in this deathly famine? Alas! it is destined to fill the famished maw of death. The brilliant eye, the blooming cheek, and the blushing lips of beauty, before whom the great and the grand have bowed down in adoration, are all destined to perish in the gloom of the grave. How strong is the admonition to improve the mind, and prepare it for the enjoyment of supernal felicity, instead of lavishing on the frail body of dust the gaudy trappings of earthly vanity which vanish into nothing the moment that death lays his cold hand on the warm brow of beauty. Thus we see that pride is unbecoming such frail mortals, and when life comes to a conclusion, we are convinced of its vanity. Let not the proud critic say, as Voltaire said of Rousseau, that I give virtue in words, and vice in deeds; for his own reason will teach him that I write the truth, unvarnished with sophistry, without the embellishments of false imagery, and unpolluted by the golden gloss of fascinating fiction. Go ask the grave—go ask the silent slumberer wrapped in his pale cold shroud—go ask the mighty dead who once swayed the sceptre of a world, and at whose nod the millions of mankind trembled, and they shall tell as with the voice of inspiration, as with a voice of thunder, the vanity and the insignificance of all human pride.

MILFORD BARD.

CANNON FIRST FOUND SERVICEABLE AT THE SIEGE OF ORLEANS.

It is remarkable that in this siege cannon was first found to be of any considerable service; but the art of engineering was still so imperfect, that the English generals trusted more to the effects of famine than force.

The Earl of Salisbury was in a short time killed by a cannon ball, (1428,) as he was viewing the enemy from a tower; he was the first English gentleman who perished by a great shot.

TALENTS.

Great talents will not always succeed in the theatre of life. With great talents must be combined a knowledge of human nature. This unparalleled knowledge can only render them successful. The most plausible project coming from a fine orator will make little impression on men's minds, unless they can see it is for their interest to adopt it.

THE TWIN FLOWERS.

"Will you buy my flowers," said a neat looking little girl, addressing herself to a young lady in Chesnut street, and holding out at the same time a small basket containing some beautiful roses, "they are newly blown and fresh; buy a red rose for your hair, miss; here's one that will look delightful twined among those pretty locks." "Not a rose my child," said the young lady, "there are thorns among them—but I'll take this little flower, it looks so lively and sweet; oh its a Forget me not" "Pardon me miss," replied the child, "That flower is engaged." "To whom?" "To master Charles Leland." "Charles Leland, indeed," said the lady; "Well but here's another, what a beautiful pair!" "They are Twin flowers, they are both for that gentleman," said the little girl. "Oh, a fig for him," said the young lady, but an arch smile played upon her cheek as she said it, and something sparkled in her beautiful dark eye that told a tale her lips refused to utter; while she ingeniously marked both the favorite flowers, and returned them to the basket; then choosing a little bunch of roses, she walked home, leaving the flower girl to visit the rest of her customers.

Love is impatient; and Harriet counted the tedious minutes as she sat at her window and listened for the well known rap. The clock struck nine, and yet Leland did not appear; she thought he had been neglectful of late; but then the flowers; he knew they were favorites of hers, and she thought to receive them from his hand, and to hear him say, "Harriet, forget me not," would be a sweet atonement for many little offences past. But once the thought stole to her bosom; perhaps they were destined for another! She banished it with a sigh, and it had hardly escaped her ere Charles Leland entered. She rose to receive him, and he gently took her hand! "Accept" said he, "my humble offering and forget me—" Harriet interrupted him as he attempted to place a single flower in her bosom—"where is the other," said she as she playfully put back his hand. A moment's silence ensued; Charles appeared embarrassed, and Harriet, recollecting herself blushed deeply and turned it off; but the flower was not offered again and Charles had only said forget me!

This could not have been all he intended to say, but mutual reserve rendered the remainder of the evening cold, formal and insipid; and when Leland took his leave, Harriet felt more than ever dissatisfied. As it was not yet late in the evening she resolved to dissipate the melancholy that this little interview, in spite of all her efforts to laugh at it, left on her mind, by spending a few minutes at a neighbour's, where three daughters were her most intimate companions.

The youngest of these ladies was a gay and interesting girl; and was the first to meet and welcome her young friend, but as she held out her hand Harriet discovered a little flower in it; it was "a forget me not," she examined it—it was one of Leland's. The mark she had made upon it when she took it from the basket of the flower girl was there. This was at the moment an unfortunate discovery. She had heard that Charles frequently visited this family, and that he even paid attention to Jane, but she had never before believed it; and now she shuddered at the idea of admitting that for once rumour told truth. "Where did you get this pretty flower Jane," said she. "Oh a beau, to be sure," said Jane, archly; "dont you see a—Forget me not;" and as she took back the flower, "I should not like to tell you where I got it; I'll wear it in my bosom though—come sing;

"I'll dearly love this pretty flower,
For his own sake who bid me keep it—
I'll wear it in my bosom's———."

"Hush' Jane," said Harriet, interrupting her, "my head aches, and your singing distracts me." "Ah! it's your heart," said Jane, "or you would not look so dull." "Well, if it is my heart," said Harriet, as she turned to conceal her tears, "it does not become a friend to trifle with it." She intended to convey a double meaning in the reply, but it was not taken, and as soon as possible she returned home.

A sleepless night followed; Harriet felt that she was injured; and the more she thought about it the more she felt. She had engaged her hand to Leland six months before; the time appointed for their union was approaching fast, and he acted thus. "If he wants to be freed from his engagement," said she to herself, "I will give him no trouble;" and she sat down and wrote, requesting him to discontinue his visits. She wept over it a flood of tears; but she was resolute until she had dispatched the note to his residence. Then she repented of it, and then again reasoned herself into the belief that she had acted right. She waited for the result, not without many anxiously cherished hopes that he would call for an explanation. But she only learned that the note was delivered into his hands; and about a month afterwards he sailed for England.

This was an end to the matter, Charles went into business in Liverpool, but never married; and Harriet remained single, devoted her life to the care of her aged mother, and the distressed around her.

About 40 years after Leland left Philadelphia, Harriet paid a visit to New York, and dining in a large company one day, an old gentleman, who it seemed was a bachelor, being called upon to defend the fraternity to which he belonged from the aspersions of some of the company, told a story about Philadelphia, and a courtship and an engagement, which he alleged was broken off by his capricious mistress, for no other reason than his offering her a sweet new blown forget me not, six weeks before she was to have been his wife. "But was there no other cause," asked Harriet, who sat nearly opposite the stranger, and eyed him with intense curiosity—"none to my knowledge, as heaven is my witness.—"Then what did you do with the other flower?" said Harriet; the stranger gazed in astonishment; it was Leland himself, and he recognized his Harriet, though almost half a century had passed since they had met, and before they parted the mischief made by the twin flowers was all explained away, and might have been 40 years before, had Charles said he had lost one of the forget me not's, or had Jane said she had found it. The old couple never married; but they corresponded constantly afterwards, and I always tho't Harriet looked happier after this meeting than she ever looked before.

Now I have only to say at the conclusion of my story, to my juvenile reader; never let an attachment be abruptly broken off; let an interview and a candid explanation speedily follow every misunderstanding. For the tenderest and most valuable affections when won will be the easiest wounded; and believe me, there is much truth in Tom Moore's sentiment:

"A something light as air—a look,
A word unkind or wrongly taken,—
The love that tempest never shook,
A breath—a touch like this has shaken."

THE LADY BURIED ALIVE.

In the *Causes Celebres*, we find the following romantic story related as having actually occurred in France, and been the cause of a judicial proceeding in the courts of that country; with what truth will be afterwards seen.

"Two merchants, living in the street St. Honorious, were connected with each other by the most sacred and inviolable ties of friendship, possessed of equal fortunes, and both engaged in the same branch of trade. The one had a son, and the other a daughter, nearly of the same age. The first sentiments which make the daughter sensible that she was capable of love, also convinced her that her heart belonged to the son, who in his turn was no less attached to her. This reciprocal inclination was encouraged and kept up by frequent visits, authorized by both fathers, who observed with pleasure the disposition of their children exactly suited to the intention they had of rendering them husband and wife. Accordingly a marriage was about to be concluded between them, when a rich collector of the king's revenues made his addresses to the lady as a lover. The delusive charms of a superior fortune soon induced her parents to change their resolution with respect to their neighbour's son, and the lady's aversion to her new lover being surmounted by her filial duty, she married the collector, and like a virtuous woman discharged the gentleman whom she loved from ever seeing her again. The melancholy brought on by an engagement so fatal to her happiness, threw her into a disorder in which her senses were so locked up that she was taken up for dead, and interred as such.

"We may readily suppose that her first lover was not the last person who heard the account of this melancholy accident; but as he remembered that she had before been seized with a violent paroxysm of lethargy, he flattered himself that her late misfortunes might possibly be produced by the same cause—this opinion not only alleviated his sorrow, but induced him to bribe the gravedigger, by whose assistance he raised her from her tomb, and conveyed her to a proper chamber, where by the use of all the expedients he could possibly imagine, he happily restored her to life.

"The lady, probably, was in no small consternation when she found herself in a strange house, saw her lover sitting by her bed, and heard the detail of all that had befallen her during her lethargic paroxysm. It was no hard task to make her entertain a grateful sense of the obligation she lay under to her deliverer. The love she had borne him proved a moving and pathetic orator in his behalf; so that, when she was perfectly recovered, she justly concluded that her life belonged to him who had preserved it; and, to convince him of her affection, went along with him to England, where they lived for several years, superlatively happy in all the tender endearments of mutual love.

"About ten years after they went to Paris, where they lived without any care to conceal themselves, because they imagined that nobody would ever suspect what had happened, but as fortune is too often an implacable enemy to the most sincere and rapturous love, the collector unluckily met his wife in a public walk, when the sight of her well-known person made such an impression on his mind that the persuasion of her death could not efface it. For this reason, he not only accosted her, but, notwithstanding the discourse she used in order to impose upon him, parted from her fully persuaded that she was the very woman to whom he had been married, and for whose death he had gone into mourning.

"As the whimsical nature of this event clothed the lady with a set of charms which the collector never before imagined her to be mistress of, he not only discovered her apartments at Paris in spite of all the precautions she had taken to conceal herself, but also claimed her as his spouse before the court authorized to decide in similar cases. In vain did the lover insist upon the right he had to her, resulting from the care he had taken of her. To no purpose did he represent, that without the measures taken by himself, the lady would have been rotting in her grave—that his adversary had renounced all claim to her by ordering her to be interred—that he might be justly arraigned as a murderer for not using the precautions necessary to ascertain her death, and a thousand other reasons suggested by love, which are always ingenious where it is sincere. But perceiving that the court was not likely to prove favourable to him, he resolved not to wait for its decision, and accordingly made his escape along with the lady to a foreign climate, where their love continued sacred and entire till death conveyed them to those happy regions where love knows no end, and is confined within no limits."

Some defects in the story, as thus given, will at once occur to every one. It is not said when it happened, or what court it came before; and to account for the want of any record of the judgment pronounced on the case, the parties are made to evade judgment by flying into a foreign country. It is in fact, altogether but an imperfect version of the accident which is said really to have occurred, not any where in France, but at Florence, during the great plague, in the year 1460. Dominico Mara Manni, who relates the story, says that the sepulchre in which the lady was entombed alive "is pointed out even to this day;" and that the path by which she returned to the land of the living, had, from this event, received and is till known by the *Way of Death*. The name of the Florentine heroine was Ginevra de Ilmiera, and that of her lover, Antonio Rondinelli. A father's tyranny, as in the French story, separated those whom nature seemed to have destined for each other; "bathed in tears, Ginevra received the wedding ring from the hand of a man who had no place in her heart." On the breaking out of the plague, shortly after, she becomes ill, dies (to all appearances) and is buried the same day; "the laws," says Manni, "not perhaps then existing, which requires that the dead should be kept at least twenty-four hours above ground." Ginevra's lover does not, like the Gaul, disinter her on a mere speculation of restoring her to life—a clumsy and improbable contrivance—but, in the dead of night, Ginevra herself awakes in the tomb, to all the horrors of her situation, lifters her

...ray one, such as becomes a dutiful wife (even in her sixteenth) anxious to hear of her husband and placate his wrath. A succession of adventures now await the wife seeking and true, indeed, an admirable Connecticut *e'oute affair*, although they do not appear to have been so esteemed by the French compiler, who has given the story in a form which excludes them entirely. On knocking at the door of her husband he looks out from the window, and terrified at the sight of what he conceives to be the ghost of his departed wife, he hastily conjures it to depart in peace, and, before there is time to undeceive him shuts the window, and will not face the spirit again.

Dreadfully shocked at this reception, poor Genevra had scarcely life and strength enough to reach her father's house; but there also her appearance produces only terror, and a second time she is dismissed with a "Go away to peace, blessed Spirit. A beloved uncle lived not far distant, and to his doors she crawled next. Alas! he is more frightened than either husband or father; and instead of the "go in peace blessed spirit," he is only able to stammer out some unintelligible ejaculations, while he slops the door in her face. Genevra could bear this denying of house and home no longer; she sunk on the ground "under the little terrace of St. Bartholomew," and felt as if she was now about to die in good earnest. A thought of her first lover, Rudiardi, now crossed her mind. "Ah!" sighed she, "he surely would not have thus turned me away." The idea gave happily a raising turn to her thoughts. "And why," said she, "may I not try whether he will receive me, now. But every one else rejects me?"—The way was put it up to his house; and gathering strength from the new hopes which began to animate her, she

A DESCRIPTION OF THE BIG BLACK WALNUT TREE,

Now Exhibiting at the Masonic Hall, Chesnut Street.

The Big Black Walnut Tree, represented by the annexed engraving, engaged the interest and beauty, grew at the junction of Silver and Walnut Creeks, in Chautauque county, State of New York, half a mile from the south shore of Lake Erie, and thirty-three miles from Buffalo, on the road thence to Sandusky. It measured at its Root, 36 feet in circumference, and twelve feet diameter, at a height previous to branching, was 30 feet—the entire height, 150 feet, the branches, were in proportion to its immense size, being 3 and 4 feet in diameter. Had it been chopped and split into Fire Wood, it would have yielded not less than 150 Cords, of a fourth of a cord each, the same as produce of an Acre of Wood Land; or half a crop sowed at seed. Supposed to be 1000 years old. At the windrock country (see Map) 45 miles.

As a book to the Tree would contain no shelves sustaining not more than ten pounds weight—As a gallery of paintings for fine specimens of the art, it would be exceedingly well covered—The Falls of Niagara, the Grand Canal, and the landing of Lafayette, would be the principal subjects, it naturally, (All Lovers of wild Life view it, it naturally,) would be seldom visited after the first week, by the curious.

The Tree, on which the following notice was affixed, was 12 inches in thickness—when gnawing it was visited by thousands of travellers from a great distance, whose admiration has been for more than twenty years, the theme of many a stage coach and newspaper paragraph.

The part that has been excavated, remains of the lower portion of its trunk, 9 feet in height, which has been excavated by long continued labour, and is entirely sound. Its external appearance to the eye of the Imperial Tree, combining the Leadership of Washington and Lafayette, and an original letter of General Washington, splendid Masonic and other valuable memorials.

The Tree, on which the following notice was affixed,

Society of Friends is no way surprising. The earnestness and vehemence of his oratory, his venerable antique appearance, his general reputation for probity, the novelty of many of his opinions, the boldness and apparent simplicity of his views respecting the government of Providence, and the spirituality of the Gospel dispensation, are all fitted to overwhelm the understanding and lead captive the affections of his hearers. A close examination, however, will detect many gross inconsistencies amidst these imposing traits. His mission, he says, is to call the attention of the people from every thing outward; as if outward helps were not designed in the scheme of Providence for our strength and confirmation. He acknowledges that every good has its counterfeit—that there are transformations—that antichrist transforms himself into an angel of light; and that what is written concerning the precepts and example of Jesus comprehends more than all the other books on earth. Yet if it is attempted to convince him of error by what is there written, he at once exclaims, "the letter kills," and "there never was any thing made more a mere of war of, than the Bible." He rejects as cruel and unjust, the Scripture doctrine that the death of Christ was an offering for the sins of the world; yet teaches that it atoned for those of the Jews under the Mosaic law. He admits that Christ was a perfect example, yet asserts that he was a frail and peccable man, and that it is in the power of each one of us, to become as truly and really as he, the son of God. In short, the practical tendency of his doctrines is, to persuade the mind of its own infallibility, and to destroy the authority of Scripture as a curb on the licentiousness of opinion.

He teaches that Jesus Christ was not only the son of Mary, but that "there is considerable more Scripture evidence for his being the son of Joseph than otherwise." "at all events, as important a matter is the Divinity of Jesus, that he believed "it would be a much greater sin in him to smoke tobacco than was the prejudice of the Iskmic of slaves, than to believe either of these positions." (Letter to T. Willis.)" He had a measure of the grace of God, to direct him to the fulfilment of the Jewish covenant and law, and when he had completed this, and filled up from the divine requirements, he was prepared for a greater portion of divine power." N. Y. Sermon, p. 93. After having "fulfilled all the righteousness of the law," and submitted to the water baptism of John, "he immediately received the descending of the Holy Spirit of God upon him, by which he became a partaker of the Divine nature of his Heavenly Father, and by this spiritual birth became the son of God with power. Wesley justified, &c. "Here is the full and complete divinity of Jesus Christ. Reject what Jesus himself said, HE WAS NOT GOD." N. Y. Sermon p. 96. "God has been as willing to reveal his will in every creature as he was in our first parents, to Moses and the prophets, to Jesus Christ and his apostles. He never can set ANY OF THESE, above us, because if he did, he would be partial." Pub. Sermon, p. 292. "He must dispense (to his children) that portion (of his divine nature) which will make them like himself. For his children are as much like their Almighty Father as the children of the sons of men are like their fathers. Every child of God has the full and complete nature, spirit, and may I not say THE DIVINITY OF GOD ALMIGHTY." N. Y. Sermon, p. 130.

Elias Hicks asserts that the sufferings and death of all the Righteous, (among whom he includes Jesus Christ,) "were entirely opposite to, and inconsistent with the will and purpose of God." "Had the Israelites all been faithful to that outward covenant given them through Moses, the end of the coming of their Messiah would have been much more fully answered.—No suffering, no crucifixion, no death of Jesus Christ would have taken place; but when his ministry on earth was finished, he would, like Enoch and Elijah, have been translated without suffering the pains of death." Letter to W. B. Irish. "I consider the offering of the body of Jesus Christ, on the outward cross, applied only as a matter of redemption to the Israelites, an outward redemption of their outward bodies." Ibid.

"He was only an outward Saviour—that healed their outward diseases—an outward Saviour could cleanse the soul—no external Saviour could have any hand in it." Phila. Sermon, p. 30. "I readily acknowledge, I have not been able to see or understand how the cruel persecution and crucifixion of Jesus Christ, by the wicked and hard hearted Jews should expiate my sins." Letter to Dr. Atlee. In another place he speaks of the wickedness and absurdity of the idea, and asks if "it be possible that any rational being, having a right sense of justice or mercy, would be willing to accept forgiveness of sins on such terms?" Letter to Dr. Shoemaker.

I tremble while I transcribe these sentences. "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do," was the prayer in his last mortal agony of HIM—whose birth was proclaimed by an angel, to be "good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people;"—who said to the woman—"Thy sins are forgiven thee;" who declared—"I and my Father are one;"—whose reply to the exclamation of Thomas—"My Lord and my God!" was—"because thou hast seen me thou hast believed;"—who prayed to the Father—"Glorify thou me with thine own self, with the glory which I had with thee before the world was;"—who declared that "all the tribes of the earth should see him coming in the clouds of Heaven with power and great glory;"—"who hath loved us and washed us from our sins in his own blood," "the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world," "King of Kings and Lord of Lords."

With respect to the Scriptures, Elias Hicks generally styles them "the letter." Although he admits a great deal of them to have been opened by the revealing spirit of the Lord. (Pub. Serm. p. 315) yet he says that we must no longer look to the letter; let it come from what source it may, it is no difference. (Ib. p. 112.) No experience will be worth any thing unless it was begotten by the influence of the blessed spirit of God." (N. Y. Serm. p. 123.) "I (the letter, I or the Scriptures) proves itself what it is—that it is nothing but a history of passing events, which occurred eighteen hundred years ago, a great portion of which may be true." (Pub. Serm. p. 315.) He asserts that they were necessary, perhaps, not sooner to any other people than the Jews (Ib. p. 112)—"That there is nothing in the new Testament which appertains to a covenant." (p. 124)—That the great and only thing needful is to turn in and—to turn our back upon the letter. (p. 292.) "What can the letter do—what has it ever done? It can do nothing." p. 171. "One would suppose that to a rational mind, the hearing and reading of the instructive parables of Jesus, would have a tendency to reform and turn men about to truth, and not lead them in it—but they have no such effect" (p. 129.) To sum up all in one sonorous expressive phrase: "The Letter kills."

Such are the opinions of Elias Hicks on these fundamental points of Christian faith. These are the doctrines which are "held by one part of Society"—the doctrine which the epistle of the 4th month believes to be sound and edifying, and which the epistle of the 5th month must necessarily have had in view, when it pronounces the charge of denying the Divinity of Christ and undervaluing the Scriptures to be unjust and unfounded!

It is the more important to bear this in mind, as it destroys by their own confession, the cause of the Friends who assembled in Green street, with the doctrines of Elias Hicks. It proves beyond dispute that views incompatible with each other have indeed interrupted the unity of the body.

I presume that no sincere enquirer after truth, will now refuse to admit, that the Society of Friends has a clear and well defined belief upon the great cardinal points of the Divinity of Jesus Christ, and the authority of the Holy Scriptures: that Elias Hicks has also peculiar and distinct views upon these subjects, so different from, so opposite to, so incompatible with the former, that they cannot exist together in the same Society without creating the evils enumerated in the epistle—disunity, discord, disorder and confusion.

MELANCTHON

EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1827.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"T. C. C." on *the Abuse of the Insolvent Laws*, is a well written essay. The tricks and practices of the individual to whom it refers, are exposed with masterly force, and the best way of keeping a strict watch over them is recommended. Its personality alone prevents our inserting it. The hints it contains, however, are not thrown away upon us; we shall bear them in constant remembrance, and in due season make a proper use of them.

Two interesting letters from our correspondents, one in Scotland and the other at Ballston Springs, Va are in type, and would have appeared out for the press of other important articles.

"PETER SIMPLE"—"A STUDENT"—"SAPPHO"—"ALPHONSO"—"IVANHOE"—"J. B. S."—&c. are received.

"Welcome to me when day-light sets," arranged to Music, has been furnished from Baltimore. We have several other songs on file which are entitled to preference in our columns.

"The Essay" of L. N. is admirably drawn—does he treat of modern matters and things, or is it only the fruitful coinage of another wrought imagination that he depicts—we should like to know, for (as they say in Rhode Island) we *guess* "thereby hangs a tale."

The Essay of Pacificus in reply to Melancthon has been received, but too late for this day's paper. It shall appear in our next.

"The Mother's Prayer" by ATANZO, is an expressive and feeling poem—its heart, not devoid of sympathy, but will respond to the sentiments it contains.

We have re-examined the address of "a Friend to Tyranny," and find that it will, in consequence of its great length, take up too much of our time in altering to make it suitable for publication.

It is probable, in case we can obtain an engraving on wood, to elucidate the solution to "ANTIQUARY" question, that we will find room for it in a future paper.

"Paul Pry" is informed that our sympathies for Greece are not exhausted although we have been silent on the subject. nor will they be we are certain for a reasonable period; at any rate, not during the present oppressive weather.

The lines of our sensitive friend at Geneva, N Y will receive early attention. We are reserved by the lively interest he has excited in the hospitality shown to him while in a state to our city—and we cherish the hope that it may induce him to repeat his visit sooner than was at first intended.

"The story of Mattie" next week—to know that we have not forgotten by "an old Friend" has inspired us more warmly than words will satisfactorily explain—we would say, another du in Spain, "May he live a thousand years."

In running our eye over the columns of a weekly paper, published in this city, our attention was arrested by the words a "*friend to generous principles*," and knowing that *generous principles* are not often to be met with there, we read on, desiring to ascertain what could have prompted the Editor to depart from his usual course, and introduce such into his paper. We were mistaken, however, in supposing that any thing of the kind could be found in a paper which has always been remarkable for its hostility to whatever is generous, for we soon discovered, that what had attracted our observation was simply an annunciation to a correspondent that the remarks he had written over this title, were placed among the "rubbish," where, he was assured, every thing of the same nature under the control of that paper, would always be found. Now this was exactly what *our knowledge* of the individual who conducts that paper should have taught us to expect, and supposing that he had reference to *promissory notes*, or other matters of that sort, which he has been accustomed to regard as "rubbish," we did not trouble ourselves with any further search. A friend, however, afterwards informed us that there actually was a communication with that signature in the papers and then imagining that a fit of truth had suddenly come upon him, and induced him to characterise the contents of his editorial columns by their proper name "rubbish," we examined every line they contained, but could not find a syllable, excepting the words which had awakened our curiosity, that might by any possibility be tortured into an evidence of generous feeling. Again, we abandoned the search confirmed in our former opinion, and thought no more of the "generous principles" at this moment, when the "Advertising Sheet" was placed in our hands, and we were directed to the sought for article. Judge our surprise, reader, on finding that Mr. Editor had applied the term "rubbish" to that part of his *weekly* farrago, which none is intrinsically deserving, and in addition to advertising friends, by thus styling their *valuable* contributions. It was indeed too much for a joke, and if we were not aware of the anguish of the poor gentleman's *mind* (Query!) we could never forgive him. But we cannot be angry with one who is scarcely *compos mentis*, and in the true spirit of contemptuous pity we say, "God help thee, silly one." The press is swelling and we must close here: in our next we shall probably furnish a few remarks on the communication itself, and in the meantime, we heartily wish the former "Editor and Proprietor" an abatement of his paroxysm.

THE BIG TREE.

Universal curiosity has been manifested to see this unrivalled mammoth of the Forest. It is undoubtedly deserving the attention of our citizens, as affording one of the most singular specimens of vegetable production in this or perhaps any other country. We have obtained a Wood Cut, which is published to-day, through the politeness of the proprietor, giving a tolerable resemblance of the exterior of the great Tree; but no adequate idea of its vast size can well be formed unless seen by the eye. The curious, and all who delight in the majesty of Nature's Works, are desired to call at the Masonic Hall, in Chestnut street, where the Tree, and many other objects worthy of note are to be seen.

CITIZEN'S LINE FOR NEW YORK.

The ready access of communication between the different large cities on our continent, in this wonderful age of improvements, excites scarcely a thought among the busy throng of travellers, or even journalists. A jaunt to New York, or Boston, is attended with no other preparatory arrangements than would be taken for a visit to Manayunk, or other towns within ten miles of Philadelphia. On the route to the far-famed city of Gotham, the accommodations on board the steam boats and stages are certainly calculated to enhance the pleasure of the passengers—particularly in the "CITIZENS LINE." The company have fitted up both of their boats in the first style; they are commanded too by gentlemen who are universally respected for their courtesy and polite attention. Frequently during the present season their trips have been made in *ten* hours—The shortest time generally given is *eleven*. The Canal between Washington and the Raritan, which is nearly completed, will save a considerable distance, and enable travellers, when the tides favor, to reach either city in nine hours.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

John Q. Adams, Esq. President of the United States, and son, arrived in this city on the 1st inst. in the Baltimore steamboat Newcastle, Captain Jenkins. He took his departure on Thursday morning, in the steamboat Trenton, Capt. A. Jenkins, for New York.

The Insolvent Court of Philadelphia, during the last five years, has discharged the following number of applicants: In 1822, 719; in 1823, 859; in 1824, 749; in 1825, 713; in 1826, 724; in 1827, two terms, 375.

At Philadelphia, the maintenance of one pauper in the Almshouse costs 84 cents a week, Baltimore 28½, in New York 47.

We are happy to state that Mr. Madison had entirely recovered from his illness before he left Charlottesville, and that he reached home in usual health more than a week ago. Mr. Monroe, who accompanied him, was well.

The trial of Mrs. Whipple for the murder in conjunction with Strang, commenced on Monday morning at Albany. All the avenues to the capitol, as well as the chamber, lobby and galleries, were thronged. The jury were empannelled, and the trial was to be resumed on Tuesday morning.

It is stated that a great mercantile house in the city of Mexico had failed, and was deficient to the amount of $800,000, the creditors principally in Europe and the United States.

A paper entitled the "Fool's Gazette," is said to have been commenced in Prussia—in which probably are published all accounts of duels—ruin by gaming and speculation—deaths for love—accidents from intemperance, &c. &c.

A recent letter from Georgetown, S. C. mentions, that Col. Aaron Burr was then in that place, his appearance indicating the last extremity of old age. He is probably on the verge of four score.

A new Catholic Church was opened at Opelousas, Louisiana, on the 10th ult. About 1000 persons were present. The Convent is calculated to contain between 1 and 2000 persons.

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The extensive establishment of the New England Glass Manufacturing Company, at Lechmere's Point near Boston, was lately destroyed by fire.

The Jury empannelled at Albany, for the trial of Jesse Strang, accused of the murder of Jane Whipple, have returned a verdict of guilty.

More and better roads are much wanted in Tennessee. 1000 Rail Roads have been recommended there—as the cheapest in the end.

A gentleman in Pittsburg has it in contemplation to collect for publication, materials for a history of the Western Country from the firs. settlement of the whites.

At the Jersey Glass Works near New York, stained and marbled glass is manufactured. Coloring and ornamenting the common window glass are beautifully done.

The celebrated race horse Eclipse is advertised for sale in the Richmond papers by Elisha Laird, agent for J. C. Stevens and W. Laird, of Boston.

The Batavia Times states, that Mr. Bruce, sheriff of Niagara county, was summoned to Albany by the governor, to answer certain charges preferred against him, for his supposed agency in the seduction of Morgan; and that the charges not being substantiated, have been withdrawn.

A riot is said to have taken place near Kingston, Upper Canada, probably connected with the elections going on there, in which the authorities were obliged to call out the military, and that before the unhappy affair was quelled, several of the rioters were shot.

The persons engaged in boring for coal in the vicinity of Middleton, Conn. have made a perforation to the depth of more than 90 feet—they have bored through a very hard stratum of rock, and are now upon a reddish bituminous slate stone.

The schooner Miranda, John, at New Orleans from Havana, picked up nearly outside of the Balize, a Kentuckian in a canoe, having both toe and stern broke out; and some half dozen potatoes on board, bound to Florida, whither he said he was going to settle. Our Kentucky friend was in danger of sinking before he settled.

On Wednesday morning of last week, at West Bloomfield, New Jersey, Mrs. Margaret Egbert, wife of Mr. Cornelius Egbert, put an end to her existence by hanging herself.

A letter from Marseilles states that a principal cause of the menacing attitude this France has just assumed towards Algiers, is the insult offered by that Regency to the flag of the Pope, several of whose subjects are at this moment Captives at Algiers.

The U. S. ship Erie, lying at the Navy Yard, Wallabout, New York, is ordered to be got ready for sea with all possible despatch, to join our West India squadron.

The brig Stephen Girard, Budd, arrived at Charleston on the 23d ult. in 13 days from Trinidad, (Cuba.) Captain B. states, that when he left, it was very sickly; several English and Americans had died of yellow fever.

The Savings Bank of Bristol, R. I. has stopped receiving deposits, and gives notice to depositors that they can have their money by applying at the Freemen's Bank.

A well dressed young man, named Dawson, was detected in stealing $700 from a Mr. Baker, on board a steamboat on her passage from Cincinnati to Wheeling, on the 8th ult.

A young man in England, bitten by a mad cat, and on whom the hydrophobia had manifestly appeared, was cured by the cauterization of the salival glands, by a red hot iron.

It is reported that Mr. T. J. Randolph has received an offer from some person in Boston, of 100,000 dollars for the late Mr. Jefferson's manuscripts.

It is stated in the first number of Caleb Atwater's Notes on Ohio, that the first vessel ever launched by Europeans on the Upper Lakes, was built in 1680, by La Salle; a Frenchman—147 years ago! She was called the Griffin.

A letter from Green Bay to the Editor of the Utica Intelligencer, speaks in high terms of the fertility and salubrity of that part of Michigan. The Fox river passes through a country of wonderful beauty of scenery, and richness of soil. This region would support the whole population of New-York. The traffic arising from the Lead Mines is considerable. At the mines of Fever river, 1500 persons were engaged last year; the number is stated to have since increased to 3,000! The whole territory west of the Portage, is a mining district, and doubtless contains more than enough lead for the whole consumption of the United States.

THEATRICAL NOTICES.

Mrs. Hackett and Mrs. Sharpe, who, together with Messrs. Bayle, Metz, &c. are on a concerted tour in the northern and western parts of N York, have given some concerts at Saratoga, which were very successful. They are now at Utica. Mr. and Mrs. Knight have announced a concert at the Springs.

At the theatre at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 12th ult. was presented the melo drama of Rob Roy and the Spectre Bridegroom—Rob Roy, Mr. Caldwell—Helen Macgregor, Mrs. Entwisle.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant of New York, to a gentleman of Philadelphia, dated July 31.—"I have London dates, via Paris, one day later than any here. The corn bill had been withdrawn by ministers, in consequence of the amendment introduced by Lord Wellington having been adopted, and the corn laws now remain as they were."

We have been informed that Messrs Carey, Lea & Carey, have just received from Edinburgh the concluding sheets of "the Life of Napoleon," by the author of Waverly—The American edition will certainly be published within a fortnight.—The English edition which is in nine volumes will be compressed into three large octavo volumes.

NOTICE.

By divine permission Dr. EDWIN A. ATLEE, will preach in the Court-room, Hall, Southwark, to-morrow morning and evening. *August 4th*

MARRIED.

On the 14th of May last, by Peter Christian, Esq. Mr. ELIAS H. HALLIDAY, of Philadelphia, to Miss RACHAEL M. only daughter of Isaac Bewley, Esq. of Montgomery county, Pa.

On Monday morning, the 23d ult. by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Mr. SOLOMON SMITH, to Miss CATHARINE JANE RAY, all of this city.

On Monday evening, the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Hodgdon, Mr. JOSEPH HANSELL, to Miss JULIANA LATIMER, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Holcombe, Mr. DAVID E. TAYLOR, to Miss MARY LOARINGS, both of this city.

DIED.

On Wednesday evening, the 1st inst. of a short illness, Mr. GERRITTIAN TER HUEVEN, aged 79 years.

On Thursday afternoon, the 2d inst. after a long and severe illness, MARTHA LANFESTY, aged 41 years.

On Thursday morning, the 2d inst. Mrs. CATHARINE HANTELEONE, aged 83 years.

On Wednesday, the 18th ult. after a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, ELEANOR, wife of Josiah Kimblock, aged 24 years.

On Wednesday evening, after a short and severe illness, Mrs MARGARET EDWARDS, aged 61.

On Tuesday, the 24th ult. of paralysis, SUSANNAH, wife of Thomas W. Peart, aged 70, daughter of Jacob Egge of Montgomery co. deceased.

On Thursday, the 26th inst. ELLEN MATILDA, daughter of Peter Keen, aged 3 years.

On the morning of the 27th ult. so slowly, Mrs. SUSAN HOLTY, wife of Joseph Holty, aged 37 years.

On Sunday afternoon, the 29th ult. RUTH PAXSON, wife of Timothy Paxson.

On Saturday evening, the 28th ult. aged 40 years, Mrs. ELIZABETH SHINNICK.

On Sunday morning, the 29th ult. at the residence of her brother-in-law, Hermann Cope, ANN GRIER of Yorktown, Pa.

On Saturday morning, the 28th ult. after a short illness, Mr. ALEXANDER PURVES, merchant, of this city, aged 51 years.

On Sunday evening, the 29th ult. Mrs. HANNAH CUTHBERT, wife of Samuel Cuthbert, aged 57 years.

On Monday morning, the 30th ult. after a short but severe illness, GEORGE WIDDIFIELD, aged 18 years.

On Monday, the 30th ult. after a short and painful illness, Mrs. REBECCA HUBBARD.

On Friday, the 27th ult. ANN, infant daughter of Benjamin B. Springer.

On Tuesday evening, the 31st ult. of a pulmonary consumption, Miss ISABELLA BROWN, aged 22 years.

On Tuesday morning, the 31st ult. Mr. JOHN MILTON GORDON.

On Sunday night, the 29th ult. GONZALO, youngest son of Mr. Felix Marino, of this city.

On Saturday the 28th ult. at Raleigh, N. Carolina, Mr. SAMUEL A. WILE, a native of Philadelphia, and who had resided in that state a little more than 12 months. Mr. W. has left a young wife, and aged parents to bemoan the loss of a kind husband, a dutiful son, and an industrious and upright man.

On the 4th inst. at John Lewis, in Newtown, Delaware co. MICHAEL HUGHES, aged about 23 years, son of Patrick Hughes, of Nashville, Tenn. His death was occasioned from being overcome with the heat in mowing away hay. Every attention was rendered him by the kind family where the accident happened, with medical assistance, but without avail the vital spark became extinct. "Thus truth in the midst of life we are in death." Little did this young man think three hours before his departure, he would have to appear in the eternal world so soon, and before that it based upon which there is no appeal. Although dead, he speaketh, "Be ye also ready, for in an hour ye think not, the son of man cometh."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST

Ship Langdon, Chase, Baker, 10 days, Charleston, cotton.
— Stranger, Dinger, 49 days, Liverpool, salt, &c.
Brig Director, Campbell, 14 days, Matanzas via Lazaretto, molze.
— Fitz, Marcker, 29 days, Vera Cruz, specie and molze.
— Franklin, Kay, 12 days, New Orleans, cotton.
— Adams, Wilkinson, 34 days, New Orleans, cotton.
— President, Auchincleck, 44 days, Malaga, wine and lead.
— Oregon, Rowen, 19 days, New Orleans, cotton.
— Barzilai, Mabee, 12 days, St. Andrews, plaster.
— John Wesley, Wheeler, 9 days, Havana via Lazaretto, molze.
— Rickaby, Carpenter, 26 days, New Orleans, molze.
— Pigeon, Fisher, 5 days, New York, molze.
— Harp, Shackford, 20 days, Trinidad, Cuba, ballast.
— St. George, Pearson, 55 days, Bangor, Wales, slate.
Schr. Major Allen, Barclay, 10 days, Havana via Lazaretto, sugar.
— Regulator, Lowe, 7 days, Boston, molze.
— Leopard, Snow, 3 days, N. York, molze.
— Eagle Dare, Davis, 4 days, Richmond, tobacco.
— Dana, Peterson, 10 days, Albany, grain.
— Farmers' Ingenuity, Petit, 5 days, Baltimore, molze.
— Juniper, Hall, 33 days, Honduras, mahogany and logwood.
— Wm. P. Farren, Childs, 10 days, St. Barts, salt and coffee.
— Packet, Kelly, Havana via Lazaretto, molze.
— Rescue, Sedgwick, 5 days, Maine, plaster.
— William Penn, Clark, 6 days, Rio Janeiro, molze.
— Star, White, 3 days, Petit Gouffre, grain.
— Caroline, Dorsey, 7 days, Brooklyn, N. C. naval stores.
— Chase, Prideaux, 7 days, Wilmington, naval stores.
— Mediterranean, Sedge, 10 days, Havana via Lazaretto, sugar.
— George, Jennings, 3 days, Norfolk, shingles.
— Jos. Plaine, Patch, 13 days, St. Johns, N. B. grindstones.
— Diana, Briggs, 3 days, New York, molze.
Sloop Sportsman, Dickens, 6 days, Stonington, hoop and shooks.
— Rising Sun, Cook, 3 days, Newport, molze.
— Elizabeth & Nancy, Henry, 2 days, New York, lime rge.
— Boston Packet, Taylor, 2 days, New York, molze.
— Mediterranean, Smack, 4 days, Snowhill, shingles.

CLEARED.

Ships Florian, Harrison, St Thomas; Dido, West, Hamburg; Ohio, Hardie, New Orleans.
Brigs Wizzard, Burns, Vera Cruz; Express, Bay, Gibraltar; Maria, Lyle, Havana; Mary, Green, Port au Prince; Anakojee, M'Manus, Pensacola and Mobile; Benjamin Franklin, Wing, Boston; Bixby, Berger, Portland.
Schrs. Triumph, Turner, Savannah; Cerus, Sears, Halifax; Naomi, Crowell, Norfolk; Sally, Mathews, Boston; Emma, Raleigh; Eaza Williams, Somers, Richmond; Superior, Wilcox, Hartford; Olive Branch, Smith, Havana; Fox, Bernard, Richmond; Socrates, Ryder, New York; Messenger, Briggs, Providence; Gen. Putnam, Lunt, Boston.
Sloops Reaper, Crowell, New York; Virginia, Berger, New York.

Downingtown Boarding School, FOR GIRLS.

THE subscribers propose opening a boarding School for Girls, in Downingtown, Chester County, on the 7th of the 9th month next. In this Seminary will be taught, the English and French Languages Writing, Arithmetic, the Mathematical Sciences, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Needle Work, Drawing, &c.

Terms of Boarding and Tuition, thirty dollars, payable in advance—Washing thirty six cents per dozen.

Reading books kept for the use of the students, other books, &c. necessary, supplied at the usual prices.

The School is well furnished with philosophical apparatus. JOSHUA HOOPES,
aug. 4—4t JOSEPH C. STRODE.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing at Buffalo, N. Y. a new series of

PLAIN TRUTH.

"Hear this, O ye that swallow up the needy, and make the poor of the land to fail."—*Bible*

CONDITIONS.—PLAIN TRUTH will be published every other Saturday at Buffalo, N. Y. on a royal octavo sheet, and will be afforded to subscribers at One Dollar only, if paid in advance. Letters containing money may be addressed to Julius Grosvenor Esq. P. M. Buffalo, N. Y. All communications must be addressed "Editor of Plain Truth" &c. *Postage Paid.* Subscription papers to be returned one or before the 1st Dec. next. Post Masters will please to forward the names of those wishing to become subscribers.

☞ Agents—Post Masters and Printers generally.
aug. 4—4t BUFFALO, N. Y. 7 No. 1827.

LONDON WINES, Wholesale and Retail.

LONDON WINES, of very superior quality, for Sale, and may be inspected by WILLIAM YATES,
aug. 4—4t 71 1/2 South 2d Street.

WILSON'S PANACEA.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform the public that he having for the last five years been constantly in the employ of Mr. Swain, assisting in preparing and making up his justly celebrated Panacea, he has commenced the business for himself, at No. 132 Arch street, where he sells the same kind of medicine under the name of WILSON'S PANACEA, and he places himself, that the Panacea made by him possesses all the restorative powers of that sold by Mr. Swain; being composed of precisely the same ingredients, and in the same proportions, so that he will establish this fact. As the subscriber sells the PANACEA much lower than the usual price of Swain's, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

This medicine has the decided preference over all other medicines for the cure of Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Syphilis and Mercurial diseases, ulcerous sore throat, scald head, and all diseases arising from impure blood. It has proved beneficial in Nervous and Dyspepsia complaints generally, White Swelling, Cancers of the Lower Jaw &c. Those whose constitutions are broken down by repeated attacks of mercurial disease will find Wilson's Panacea to be a safe, though powerful substitute for mercury, and removes from the system all unnecessary load of that mineral with certainty. It will be found of great assistance in a spring and fall medicine, by those whose constitutions require some mild and safe aperient.

Price $2 per bottle or $10 per dozen.

Agents for the Panacea—Frederick Kerr, Downingtown, Chester co. Caleb Wood and Sons, Lancaster, Pa. Dr. Dugdale, S. W. corner of Tenth and Market streets, Wilmington, Del. Dr. Shoemaker, Druggist, S. W. corner of 12th and Lombard streets, Philadelphia—and John M. Watson, No. 1, Old Slip, New York.

Communications, post paid, and orders for the medicine from any part of the world will receive immediate attention.

Wilson's Worm Medicine, for the cure of Dysentery Summer Complaint, Cholera Infantum, Sickness at the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Worms, &c. for sale by the subscriber, THOMAS WILSON.
No. 130, Arch, a few doors above 8th Street, Philada.
aug. 4—6

OLD ESTABLISHED

Philadelphia Intelligence Office.

No. 2, South Fifth-street, third door below Minor-street.

PROCURES Nurses and Maids, Boarding Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen Apprentices, Porters, Porteresses, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description. Also, Wet Nurses. The kind, white and coloured boys and girls of different ages. The above establishment respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of employing persons who are notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct it in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their patronage and support. Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references will find every facility in supplying the citizens with domestics.

☞ Office open every evening until 8 o'clock.
aug. 4 3t

To Connoisseurs.

A FINE Painting of the VIRGIN AND CHILD done in the year 1510, by the celebrated Raphael for sale at No. 115 Pine Street, at P. Anderson's Painting and Drawing Academy, which is still open for the reception of Young Ladies and Gentlemen. july 14—4t

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—A number of very respectable Citizens acquainted with my character, abilities and standing in society, have encouraged my becoming a Candidate for the appointment of a Commissioner of my native County of Philadelphia. I therefore solicit your and your friends support at the next ensuing General Election. If this appeal to you for assistance at this period of my mind, should be attended with success, you may depend upon my exertions in every the fever committed upon Your Friend,
ENNION WILLIAMS.

Philadelphia, July 28—3t

STUCKERT'S PANACEA.

A CURE for unknown diseases of every kind, in children or grown persons, this panacea will create a new and healthy action in the system. The most respectable certificates can be produced as to its efficacy in curing all the above named complaints, arising from impure state of the blood, morbid action of the system, and vitiated humours, particularly the acrid scrofula, liver complaints, sore throat, King's evil, ulcers, tumors, pimples or eruptions on the face, rheumatism, tetter, and general debility. It is an excellent medicine for females, an aperient, and for relaxations of the stomach, and decays of the constitution.—Price 75 cents per bottle.

STUCKERT'S Anodyne Pills for foul stomach, headache, and nervous and other debilities—Small box 6 cents, large 25.

Stuckert's Pearl Powder for destroying pimples on the face, and whitening the skin.—Small papers one fip, large do. 12 1-2. For sale only at

Stuckert's Stomachic Tooth Powder, for preserving and whitening the teeth.—Small boxes, large do 12 1-2.

Stuckert's Fever and Ague Drops.—Small bottles 12 1-2 for the 25.

Stuckert's Tooth-Ache Drops 12 1-2 cents per bottle.

STUCKERT'S Drug Store is No. 31 North Fourth street, between Chesnut and Race, East Side—where medical advice will be given for diseases of every description.
June 9—tf

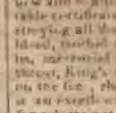
WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,

WITHOUT reserve, by order of the late Will and Testament of Jacob Small, deceased, on Monday the 20th of the 8th mo. 1827, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, a valuable Plantation, containing about 36 acres, situate in the Township of Cheltenham, Montgomery County, eight miles from Philadelphia, and one from Shoemakertown, adjoining lands of John Kinsey, Josiah Dawson, and others. The improvements are a two story substantial Stone Dwelling House, two roomed and an entry on the first floor, having a convenient cellar kitchen, with a pump at your door at the door, a stone barn and Stables, with other necessary buildings. There is about two acres of bearing orchard, a large never failing spring of water, and adjoining, there is a thriving young apple orchard of the best kind of fruit, with a variety of other fruit trees. Also, a valuable English Grape Vine in a thriving state.

The premises are situated in a cool and healthy neighborhood, having a commanding view of the surrounding country, convenient to places of public worship, mills and stores. The above described property is clear of incumbrances. Possession will be given on the first day of the 3d mo. next, together with an indisputable title. Any person or persons wishing to purchase private, may call on the subscriber, residing thereon.

Further particulars will be given on the day of sale, by JAMES SMALL, } Exrs.
July 21—4t AARON WALTON, }

EXCURSION.



ON Sunday morning next, the steam boat PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. Z. W. Kellum, will leave Arch street wharf at 7 o'clock, for Burlington, Bristol, and Bordentown, returning the same afternoon.

Breakfast provided on board.
Fare up and down, 75 cents.
☞ Coaches will be in readiness every morning in the week, at Bordentown, to convey passengers to Long Branch and Deal at the same day. Fare through only $3 50. Office No. 5 Arch street. july 28—tf

SEEDS.

FIELD and Garden seeds of first quality, bought and sold at No. 49, Market street, Philadelphia, by GEORGE M. COATES.
july 28—6t

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of ABRAHAM KONIGMACHER, dec. of Ephrata, Pennsylvania, are required to present their accounts, properly authenticated, to S. Konigmacher & Co. No. 131 Market street, Philadelphia. Aug. 4—3t*

Wants a Situation,

AS Wet Nurse, a young woman with a fresh breast of milk, who can come well recommended. Apply at No. 21 Cox's Alley, leading round behind Christ Church. aug. 4—3t*

SONG BOOK.

NEW EDITION.

JUST published, and for sale by J. GRIGG, No. 9, north Fourth street,—The Southern & Western songster; being a choice collection of the most fashionable songs, many of which are original; second edition enlarged. The unprecedented quick sale of 3000 copies of the former edition, in the course of a few months, while it has been highly gratifying to the publisher, has at the same time furnished an ample evidence of public approbation. The present edition has been considerably enlarged, and by this means care has been gained to insert most of the admired songs of those distinguished vocalists, Mr. Kinsbury, Mrs. Kelly, the Miss Gillinghams, and others. The latest of our native and popular airs have also found a place. In a word, improvement has been aimed at, and the publisher trusts it will appear that the object has been attained.
Aug. 4, 1827.—tf

"Tales for Leisure Hours."

COMPRISING twelve tales in a volume of 192 pages, neatly bound in boards, price 62 cents, or 75 cents extra for binding, may be had of CAREY, LEA and CAREY, S. F. corner of Chestnut and Fourth; JUDAH DOBSON, No. 108 Chestnut street; and at this Office.

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

INSOLVENT Debtor's Bonds and final Releases for the next Court; and all other writing and advice connected therewith correctly and legally attended to, and discharged by the Honorable Judge of the Court. Those persons who will be obliged to avail themselves of the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, at the approaching term, and wish to have their business done in a proper and legal manner, will please apply at No. 8, south Fifth-street, third door below Minor street.

CHARLES F. LESLIE.

Professional services, in case of opposition, will be rendered if required.

N. B. Office open until 9 o'clock, P. M.
aug 4—13t

PULMONARY BALSAM,

FOR THE CURE of Colds or *Pulmonary* Consumption, Asthma, Chronic or Inflammation or Inflammation and Tubercles on the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood and the first stages of Decline, or the Grave. *PREPARED BY THE PROPRIETOR,*

DR. B. M. SMITH,

No. 136, Twelfth Street, 2d door above Chesnut, Philad.

The proprietor is perfectly aware of the variety of Medicines that have already been offered to the public, as well as the repeated impositions that have been practised upon the afflicted. To offer one more to the community, un

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

THE DOCTOR IN TROUBLE.

A doctor there lived in the county of *Fife*,
Physic 'em nine 'em, oh!
And he had a wife, the plague of his life,
With her squallery, bawlery, ho!
She worried and teased the unfortunate elf,
If his patients were few, he was *patient* himself;
But at last she fell sick, and was laid on the shelf,
With her sigh away, die away, ho!

Now in sables the doctor had often rehearsed,
Whine away, groan away, ho!
And he always wore mourning for fear of the worst,
With his seem 'em grieve, laugh in the sleeve, ho!
So a coffin he bought of a friend in the trade,
And ma'am under ground very snugly was laid:
And the very next night Ruins married his maid,
With hee he for Annie! change her name, ho!

Now it happened that night that a gentleman bred,
Dig away, in the clay, ho!
To the *grave* an operation of raising the *dead*,
With his coffin crack, spade and sack, ho!
Rang at one in the *morning*, the doctor's *night*-bell,
And said—"Sir, I've brought you a *subject* to sell;
But the watchman is near, so be quick, or he'll tell
With your cut and slash—pay the cash, ho, ho!"

The doctor had scarcely refastened the door,
With his bolt and chain, look again, ho!
When he thot in the sack he heard somebody snore,
With their snoozle 'em foozle 'em, ho!
But who shall describe the poor doctor's surprise,
When he opened the sack to examine his prize:
For his wife had come back! and she opened her eyes,
With her squallery, bawlery, ho!
And the doctor—he dropped her, and ran away, oh!

Answers to Conundrums which appeared in this papre on the 21st ult.

1. Eden. 2. Stanton. 3. Jackson. 4. Laurel Hill. 5. Dryden. 6. Intemperance. 7. Schuylkill.

INDIAN SACRIFICE.

A late Missouri paper contains a letter from Mr. Wetmore, an American officer at Council Bluffs, relating the incidents attending the attempts of Mr. Dougherty, the agent of Indian affairs, to save a female prisoner from being sacrificed by the Pawnee Indians, according to their custom. Dougherty, two or three officers, and an escort, from the garrison, left the Bluffs, (Fort Atkinson,) on the 5th of April last, and reached the grand Pawnee village in five days.—They were told that the captive had been some time fattening for the sacrifice, and that the execution was to take place the next day, the fuel and all the materials being prepared. The captive was a Paduca woman, who had been captured by a war-party two or three months before.—The chiefs and warriors met in council; and no argument or persuasion was spared by Mr. Dougherty to obtain the release of the intended victim. The principal men of the tribe seemed disposed to give her up to the Americans, but the women and children and a few men were clamorous for the sacrifice. The medicine-man, or chief juggler, appeared among them, and after some flourishes, said he could so arrange the medicine as to secure plenty of buffalo and corn without a burnt offering. The captive was then led into the council lodge with evident marks of distress, and audible expressions of grief, but after she was apprized of the interposition in her favour, her face was brightened with a smile. No one present could speak her language, and all communication with her was by signs. The next day she was delivered to the Americans, who placed her on a horse and started for the Bluffs.—They had not proceeded far, when two Indians, who had determined to kill the woman, sprang from their concealment, and one of them let fly an arrow at her which passed through her buffalo robe, and inflicted a mortal wound in her side.—A scuffle ensued, during which some disaffected Indians came up, bore off the captive, and threw her down on the ground, still alive. Two hundred warriors from the village immediately assembled around her, that they might dip their weapons in her blood. After her death, the Americans proceeded homeward.

FIRST CORN LAW PASSED IN ENGLAND.

The first corn law prohibiting the importation of grain, was passed 3d Edward the Fourth, 1463. It complains that occupiers in husbandry, were grievously endamaged by the importation of corn, when at a low price; it therefore forbids that practice when wheat was not lower than six shillings and eight pence, rye four shillings, and barley three shillings the quarter.

It is remarkable that a statute was passed seventy years earlier, 17th Richard the Second, confirmed by the statute 15th Henry the Sixth, permitting the exportation of corn on paying the customary duties, when wheat bore the same price (six shillings and eightpence) the quarter.

Sang froid—During the peninsular war, a French General, whilst engaged in action, was about taking a pinch of snuff from the box of an Aid-de-camp on his right hand, when the latter was struck by a ball, which killed him on the spot. The General immediately turned to an Aide-de-camp on his left, and said, "I will thank you, Sir, to give me a pinch of snuff out of your box, as our friend *has taken his along with him.*"

In a country town in this state, a farmer, who had for years been in the habit of exchanging one article of trade for another, had a subscription paper presented to him for a book about being published, the terms of which were "$1 75 *in sheep*," or "$1 50 *in boards*." One agriculturalist, duly entered his name as a subscriber, with the remark that "in boards was the cheapest and he would trade that way!" When the distributer presented his book, he was offered in return a pile of pine boards, and said, "this is the way that I agreed to pay and will pay in no other. I have no *sheep* to spare!"

A DISAGREEABLE HYPOTHESIS.

Two persons were one day engaged in an argument. "Suppose," said one of them, "that you owe me two thousand crowns." "I wish," replied the other, "that you would suppose some other hypothesis."

Singular and Plural—The Rev. J. L. Garratt was met a few years ago, by a young ecclesiastic of Oxford University, accompanied by a few pupils under his care, who very jocosely exclaimed, "Sir, we have had a dispute in our school about the difference of the terms phenomenon and phenomena; what is your opinion of the *difference*?" The question excited all the *risible* faculties of the philosopher, but when sufficiently recovered, he wrote as follows:

When one bright scholar puts the fool's cap on,
He makes himself a real phenomenon;
If others join him, and like asses bray,
They altogether make phenomena.

ABORIGINAL CHARACTER.

As an Indian was straying through a village on the Kennebec, he passed a gentleman standing at his store door, and begged a piece of tobacco. The person stepped back, and selected a generous piece, for which he received a gruff "thank you," and thought no more of the affair. Three or four months afterwards, he was surprised at an Indian's coming into the store, and presenting him with a beautiful miniature birch canoe, painted and furnished with paddles to correspond. On asking the meaning of it, he was told—"Indian no forget you give me tobacco—me make this for you." This man's gratitude for a trifling favor led him to bestow more labor on his present, than would have purchased him many pounds of his favorite fumigatory.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Some courtiers were talking of their household affairs, and in particular of the wages they gave their servants. One of them observed, that he gave his maitre d'hotel a hundred pistoles; a second that he allowed his six hundred. "And I," said one, "I go far beyond either of you, for I allow mine four thousand francs per annum." At first the whole party were astonished at this extravagant allowance. At last one of them thought of putting the question, "But do you pay him?" "Oh, no," said he.

INVULNERABILITY.

"During our stay at Constantinople," says Mr Carne, "an amusing incident befel Mr. ——, a gentleman attached to the palace. He had lost a leg while in the navy, and being very desirous of visiting the great Bazaar, he rode through it on horseback, a privilege used by none but Turks, and, in these disturbed times, rather dangerous. A Bostandgi Bashu, an officer of some rank, being enraged on observing this, came up, and struck with his sabre at Mr. B.'s wooden leg. The Turk's astonishment at seeing no blood flow, or wound inflicted, was very great. He lifted his sabre, and cut with good will through part of the leg, but finding it all useless, he drew back, without uttering a word, and gazed intently on the Frank."

A USEFUL HINT TO YOUNG MEN.

For your own comfort, for your friend's solace, for the sake of your eventual prosperity, cultivate a strict and manly habit of economy. It is impossible to raise a good character without it. And this one single article, economy, connected with moderate talent, will recommend you to all from whom you may wish confidence or expect remuneration. Assistance, should you need it, will not be withheld, if it is known, that your care of personal expense is correct.

A SELECT AUDIENCE.

It is said of a professor who had no one in his class, that this was "the voice of one crying in the desert." This puts me in mind of one who, in order to make up an audience, was obliged to request his friends to be present, happening to ask one of them who had been absent, the reason of his stay, he told him that he was afraid of breaking in upon his solitude.

WRITING.

Among all the productions and inventions of human Wit, none is more admirable and useful than Writing, by means whereof a man may copy out his very thoughts, utter his mind without opening his mouth, and signify his pleasure at a thousand miles distance; and this by the help of twenty-four letters, by various joining and infinite combinations of which all words that are attainable and imaginable may be framed; and the several ways of joining, altering, and transposing these letters, do amount, (as Calvin the Jesuit has taken pains to compute) to 52,636,738,427,664,000 ways, so that all things that are in heaven and earth may be expressed by the help of this wonderful alphabet, which may be comprised in the compass of a farthing.

A plain, good hearted kind of a man, who understood that a poor widow and her family were reduced to extreme distress by the death of a cow, which was their principal support, generously went round among his neighbours to solicit that aid which he was unable to give himself. He told a plain, simple, and pathetic tale, and received from each a liberal donation of—regret, sorrow, and sympathy; but, thought he, this will not buy a cow, and he consequently redoubled his exertions, and to the same effect. He now got out of all patience, and being answered as usual by a real son of Midas, with a plentiful shower of sympathetic feeling, exclaimed, "O yes I don't doubt your feeling, but you don't feel in the right place." "Oh (said the Croesus) I feel with all my heart and soul." "Yes, yes, (replied he) I don't doubt that neither, but I want you to FEEL IN YOUR POCKET."

A profligate young Oxonian, whose knocker was nearly worn out by the incessant single raps of a host of needy duns, affixed the following irreverend quotation on the door of his room: "I know your necessities before ye ask, and your ignorance in asking."

The duke of Marlborough observing a soldier leaning thoughtfully on his musket, at the close of the battle of Blenheim, accosted him thus: "Why so pensive, my friend, after so glorious a victory?" "It may be glorious," (replied the soldier;) "but I am thinking, that all the human blood I have spilt this day has only earned me fourpence."

The truth, but not the whole truth.—A gentleman, hearing of a persons death, said to another, "I thought you told me Tom Wilson's fever had gone off." "Yes," (replied the latter,) "but I forgot to mention that he had gone off along with it."

In Cheltenham church yard, England, is the following epitaph on a child:

If this so early I am done for,
I wonder what I was begun for.

And some years since, in the same place, was inscribed on a tombstone, the following:

Here I lie with my two daughters,
Confusion take the Cheltenham waters.

EPIGRAM ON A DANDY.

Dandies to make a greater show,
Wear coats stuck out with pads and puffings;
And this is surely approprios,
For what's a goose without the *stuffing*.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE SCHOOL OF FLORA.

No. XXVI.

Botanic Name } VIOLA TRICOLOR.
English Name } *Pansey.*
French Name } *Pensee.*

The Pansey is a well known kind of violet, native of Europe, but common in all gardens under many fanciful names, such as heart-ease, jemmy-jump-up, &c. It is a favorite of youth, and of lovers, as a hopeful emblem when received from the hands of a beloved object. Although scentless, it pleases by the rich variety of colors mixt in the flower, a rich purple, a golden yellow and white.

It is an annual, easily cultivated any where, and producing a succession of blossoms from June to September.

The genus Viola is the type of the natural order VIOLARIEÆ; it had been put into the Linnean class, *Syngenesia*; but now it ranks in *Pentandria*.

Viola is an ancient Latin name; *Tricolor* applies to the three colors of the flowers.

The stem is angular, the leaves are alternate, oblong, toothed, with two large jagged stipules at their base. The flowers are large, upright, axillary, pedunculed, with five unequal petals, the lowest is largest and has a hollow spur at the base. There are 5 Stamina, with unequal transparent anthers, one pistil, and a capsul for fruit.

Emblem of HOPE and REMEMBRANCE.

The Reverend George Spratt's
Seminary of Polite and Useful Learning,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GEORGE SPRATT respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced teaching a morning school of young ladies, in the upper part of St. Mary's large and airy school Rooms, north of No. 249 and 251, in Arch between tenth and eleventh streets.

Having received a classical and liberal education and having had the advantage of many years experience as a teacher, he flatters himself he will be able to give to those parents and guardians the full satisfaction who may honor him by committing pupils to his care.

The course of instruction embraces Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Geography, Arithmetic, with the use of the Globes, Ancient and Modern History, and Natural Philosophy; to which the Latin and Greek Languages will be added if desired. In teaching, his exertions are more directed to the improvement of the understanding than the extension of the memory; his pupils, therefore with a moderate degree of attention, acquire in a short time more real knowledge than can be obtained in the course of years, by the irksome task of committing lessons to memory, and reciting them as a mere mechanical operation.

Apply at the School Room any day between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, there being no vacation this season.

Philadelphia, July, 1827—tf.

TO PAPER MAKERS.

JUST received, at reduced prices, an assortment of 3-4 6-4 7-4 and 8-4 FELTINGS, for sale at 47 north Front street, by A. P. WRIGHT.

july 14—tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the articles of Copartnership between CALEB ATKINSON, SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON and SAMUEL CLARK ATKINSON, require and direct that "no contract, note or bond, affecting the interest of the company, shall be given or ratified more in the name of the firm, except by Samuel Coate Atkinson and Samuel Clark Atkinson, and by neither of them without the knowledge and consent of the other;" and whereas Samuel Coate Atkinson has been appointed Cashier of the Bank

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber will not hold himself responsible for any contract, note or bond given or entered into on account of the said firm, without his authority and consent, expressed in writing under his own hand—and will not acknowledge any payments of money due the said firm of S. C. Atkinson & Co. unless made to himself or his legally authorised agent.

SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON,
July 21—tf No. 112 Chesnut street.

PORTER, ALE, AND CIDER VAULTS,
South West corner of Chesnut & Second streets.

W. BURTON & CO. have in store at their vaults as above, a large stock of *Choice Cider*, which they recommend for Exportation or Home consumption, in addition to their Porter and Ale, which is of the first quality, and orders are respectfully solicited. Their IMPERIAL BEVERAGE, which they have very much improved, is now in fine order, and will be found a very delightful refreshment this warm weather.

W. B. & Co. are sorry any of their friends were disappointed of it, but it was in consequence of the demand being so considerable. They have now a good stock and can supply orders on application.

july 21—tf

CLARK & CHESNUT,

BOOKBINDERS and paper rulers, over No. 25 Market street, Philadelphia, where all kinds of binding will be done in a superior manner; blank books ruled and bound to any pattern. Likewise, old books repaired and rebound, as above. April 14—tf

YELLOW SPRINGS.

A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated in a genteel manner, on reasonable terms, in a private house and in a handsome situation, with a privilege in the Bath, by applying to SAMUEL GUSS.

Yellow Springs, July 10, 1827.—3t*

SAMUEL S. FITCH,
SURGEON DENTIST,
OFFICE No 54 ALMOND STREET.

All operations upon the TEETH performed in the best manner.—Charges moderate.

May 12—3m*

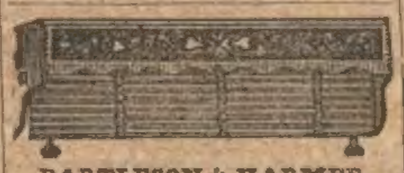
To Manufacturers, and others.

PERSONS who want at any time Rope or Twine, and Bandine for Factories, can be supplied, at the lowest price for cash, and at the shortest notice, by JOHN KUSKEY,

Residing next door to the corner of Radford street, on the July 21—3t* Frankford Road

M. BOURNONVILLE, M. D.

HAS the honor to announce to his friends and the public that he has returned to this city, where he has re-established himself. Those who desire his professional services, will find him at No. 31 Sansom street, Second door above Eighth, between Chesnut and Walnut streets. July 21—3t.



BARTLESON & HARMER,

N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET.

HAVE on hand, an extensive assortment of GREEN VENITIAN BLINDS, which they offer low for cash. They also keep a vast number of the most fashionable well made BEDS, of various sizes, equal to any ever offered for sale on this continent. feb 1—tf

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE Copartnership of SCHMAUSS, WELSER, & CO. Manufacturers of Window Glass &c. at the Franklin Glass works, in New Jersey, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to, or having claims against the said firm, will please apply to JOHN G. ROSENBAUM, who is duly authorized to settle the same,

J. B. SCHMAUSS,
B. FALCONER,
JOHN G. ROSENBAUM.

Franklin Glass Works, July 14, 1827.

N. B. The business will hereafter be continued at the same place, under the firm of ROSENBAUM, SCHMAUSS & CO. who intend manufacturing WINDOW, PICTURE, and COACH GLASS of all sizes, and of the best quality. It will be sold wholesale by DANIEL H. MILLER,

At No. 187, North Second st. Philadelphia

Orders left as above will be received and executed on the lowest terms. july 21—3t*

Military Trimming, Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe Manufactory,
No. 92, NORTH THIRD ST. Philadelphia,
(A few doors below the City Hotel, opposite Mrs.)

WHERE is constantly kept on hand for wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms, a complete assortment of Swords, Epaulettes, Caps and other Military articles, Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe, silk, cotton and worsted Cords, Braids, &c.

☞ Letters from any part of the United States, post paid, will be punctually attended to.

march 31—6m HENRY KORN.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber either on vendue Book or other ways, are requested to come forward at his former residence near Moorestown, on 3d day the 13th of the 8th month, August, and make immediate payment to save themselves trouble, and expence.

July 21—4t* JOSEPH JUSTICE.

Venitian Blind Manufactory.
HOOK & STOCKTON,
No. 7, South Sixth street.

HAVE constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Venitian Blinds of superior manufacture, the most elegant colours and warranted to stand, which they offer at low as can be purchased elsewhere.

N. B. We continue to supply Upholsterers at the lowest wholesale prices. July 21—3m

TO PRINTERS.

A FEW fonts of elegant Two Line Nonpareil Caps, (new) Baker & Greele's Cut, from Boston, may be had of ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 118 Chesnut street. A number of sheet specimens from A. W. Kinsley & Co's foundry, Albany, may also be had. July 21—tf

KIMBERTON STAGE

LEAVES the Union Hotel, No. 240 High street, every 4th and 7th days, at 7 o'clock. 6mo. 19—tf

Belmont Boarding School,
FOR GIRLS.

MARTHA NEWBOLD has opened a Boarding School for Girls, in a retired, pleasant and healthful situation, near the turnpike road, leading from Philadelphia to New York, about four miles from the former, and half a mile from the village of Frankford.

The course of Instruction will comprise the usual branches of an English Education, viz: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, and the elements of Astronomy, with the use of maps and Globes, the elements of Natural Philosophy, History, Epistolatory composition, and plain sewing.—

Terms—Thirty dollars per quarter, payable in advance
Washing, two dollars per quarter.
Stationary at the regular prices.—

Application may be made to John Cooke, No. 317 Arch Street, or to James S. Newbold, No. 31 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

Belmont, 7th mo. 13th, 1827. 3*

REPORT OF
THE PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS
And Tailors Archetype,
COMBINING ART, SCIENCE & PHILOSOPHY.

PUBLISHED quarterly by ALLEN WARD, No. 7 Library street, Philadelphia. The object of this work is to furnish practical Tailors at an early date with exhibitions of the latest fashions as executed by the best workmen, and worn by respectable citizens of Philadelphia.

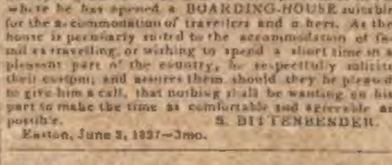
The work is explained by sectional drawings to suit every fashion as similar to its day, or time of existence, the principles upon which the work is drafted has been Patented by the author, who offers a standing Premium of an hundred dollars to any person who shall improve on or offer those that are better for the Tailor's use. Pictures of the fashions, with the necessary apparatus for drafting, and the science of Tailoring taught for twenty five dollars.

But all regular subscribers who enter for the remaining terms of the Patent, which will expire in 1835, pay no time for the Patent, and are entitled to each quarterly number of the work by paying ten dollars per annum, in advance. Letters testimonial of the superior advantages of the science set forth in this work, are teeming in from all parts of the United States; some hundreds may be seen at the publisher's office; in fact a complete knowledge of the science here offered, and made known, has never failed to prove the system worthy of its character, as superior to all other systems, or principles of drafting, cash fashion and form, as such it is taught, and warranted to be attending to the opinion of the best judges, acquainted with the principles of each. Those non-subscribers, who have paid twenty five dollars legally for a Patent right, to use the science may be accommodated, dated as any time with a single number, or more of the quarterly publications, by paying $3 50 cents per number.

All letters on the subject, must come post paid, and the money in advance which will insure the immediate attention of the publisher.

ALLEN WARD.

July 7—tf



THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC
IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to males of the greatest respectability in this city. Can always be had at No. 160, PINE STREET, where application can be made either by letter, or personally. march 10—tm

BUILDING SAND

FOR Sale, on Bunton's Wharf, above Callowhill street, or Hamilton's Wharf first above the Drawbridge, and on Albertson's Wharf below Almond street.

Office for the transaction of Business, No. 52 South street—open from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 2 P. M.

By P. H. LEON.
May 12—1m* For S. C. ATKINSON & CO.

JANE R. BURD

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public in general, she has removed her Confectionary business from No. 168 Chesnut street, near Fifth street, to No. 165 Chesnut street between Third and Fourth streets, to the house lately occupied by Mr. Townsend, clock and watch maker, immediately opposite Poulson's Office; where she has to let two rooms on the first floor which would, (on account of the central and public situation,) suit an artist, a seminary, or many other branches of business. April 14—tf

Boarding-House, in Easton, Pa.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that beautiful mansion commonly known by the name of SPRING GARDEN, situated at the corner of Pontfret and Spring Garden streets, in the borough of Easton, Pa. where he has opened a BOARDING-HOUSE suitable for the accommodation of travellers and others. As the house is peculiarly suited to the accommodation of families travelling, or wishing to spend a short time in a pleasant part of the country, he respectfully solicits their custom, and assures them should they be prevailed to give him a call, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make the time as comfortable and agreeable as possible. S. BITTENBENDER.

Easton, June 3, 1827—3mo.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS always for sale, a handsome assortment of Ever Pointed Pencils of superior make. Likewise, Sil ver Pencil Cases of all kinds, Tooth Picks, Tweezers, &c ALSO, Gold and Silver Pens, Thimbles and Fancy Jewellery of every description, which he will sell wholesale and retail at the very lowest cash prices.

JOHN C. FARR,

No. 18, Market street, one door below Third st.

A supply of Leads for the above pencils always on hand. march 3—6m

HALF PRICE MUSIC STORE.

BOURNE'S 389 Broadway, New York, where the following pieces of music are for sale at *half the usual prices.* Whether it is, or is not, quite as good as that at double the price, is left for those to say, who will favour us with an examination of it, and who are willing at the same time, to consult the interest of their purses.

List—Dashing White Sergeant, 12 1-2; The Bird Waltz, 12 1-2; Love was once a little Boy, 12 1-2; A Highland laddie heard of war, and Mad. Dr Nathalie's waltz, 12 1-2; Kate Kearney, 12 1-2; Who'll be king but Charlie, 12 1-2; smile again my bonny lass, 12 1-2; Araby's Daughter, 12 1-2. Buy a Broom, 25; The light guitar, 12 1-2; Circassian Tondo 12 1-2; Grand march in Lauretti, 12 1-2; George oh! waltz, 6 1-4; March in Pizarro, 6 1-4; Mozart's waltz, 6 1-4; Overture to Il Barbiere de Seviglia, 25; Jim crack the yellow shore 25; Hey Johnny Cope, 6 1-4; March in the Lady of the Lake, 6 1-4; Russian march, 6 1-4; Shamrock, a waltz, 6 1-4; I've been roaming, 12 1-2; It is now meet too soon to go, 12 1-2; 'Tis the last rose of summer, 12 1-2; Country dances, 12 1-2; Awake the morning's beam love, 12 1-2; Cavalry march, 12 1-2; Hostilities's chorus, 12 1-2; Come sit in Pa's bosom 12 1-2; Comin' thro' the Rye, 12 1-2; My heart and Lute, 12 1-2; Follow follow thro' the Sea, 25; My wife and family, 12 1-2, &c. &c. Flute Music—Several pieces on hand, to which additions are making.

☞ Additions are making to the above each week and all the fashionable songs, Marches, &c. &c. will be published with despatch. July 7—1m

Dr. BECKER'S EYE SALVE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a fresh supply of the above valuable medicine, which he will dispose of Wholesale or Retail, at his Wholesale and Retail Drug and Apothecary Store, north east corner of Third and Callowhill streets. JOSEPH BRASHER.

N. B. A fine allowance made to those who purchase to sell again. april 21—tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

TAKE this method of informing their friends and the public in general that they have commenced the hat ing business at No. 31 North Fourth street, four doors above Cherry street, where Hats of every description may be obtained Wholesale and Retail on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. Bespoke hats made according to order. ISRAEL A. KURTZ & CO.

June 16—3m

CANARY, MOCKING & RED
BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and red BIRDS for sale at No. 193 Cherry st. the first house above 8th st. feb 4—tf

B. WILLIAMS, DENTIST.
At his old Established Stand
No. 172 VINE SREET ABOVE FIFTH ST.

HE has at a heavy expense published information during the last nine years, being the first and only attempt ever made in this city to inform the people on the preservation of the Teeth.

He has published the opinions of twelve Physicians and six Dentists, on the immense value of giving the Teeth room to grow as to spread with the file—at a proper time to perform the operation.

He performs all operations in the line of his profession, and fixes the Teeth in the mouth upon very moderate terms. *Advice gratis.* may 19—3m

NOTICE TO EVAN DAVID.

WHEREAS JOSHUA DAVID of Newcastle, Del. deceased, demised by his last Will and Testament, a share of his property to his brother Evan David in case he should be living, this is to give notice to the said Evan David, to come forward and claim his share of the said property.

Published pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Joshua David. KLISHA DAVID,
June 18—1y* Newcastle county, Del.

Hydrants, Lead and Iron Pipes.
ROWLEY AND ALBURGER, PLUMBERS,

NORTH WEST corner of Decatur and Carpenter streets, directly in rear of the Arcade, have constantly on hand, small iron pipes, and lead pipes of all sizes of their manufacture, all of which will be fixed on reasonable terms. Hydrants of all kinds made and repaired. April 14—6m

A CARD.

DOCTOR ATLEE, Sen. finds himself obliged in consequence of interested or unfriendly reports, now circulating, that he has declined the practice of medicine, particularly the Obstetric Branch, to inform his friends, that for a considerable time past, it is well known to those who know him best, he has devoted his attention unremittingly to the above professional duties, and is thankful for the renewed encouragement manifested by the public. 7 mo 21st—3t

LEHMAN'S PATENT WORM TEA.

THIS most valuable, safe, and effectual remedy needs neither recommendation nor a fair trial, its results have repeatedly assured me, that great numbers of worms have been removed, and the lives of their children preserved by the use of it—it is a desirable and invaluable preparation of this very useful medicine, its running the constitution of the worm, its correspondent position has been justly, fairly ascertained. The correspondent number of worms it expels, and the facility with which it restores children from a debilitated to a vigorous state of health, is upon as high character and intrinsic value, as a remedy calculated for family use; it has been known as a remedy calculated for family use; it has been known to remove many children from debility, when worms did not exist, and is perfectly harmless when used according to the directions.

CAMPHORATED CITRON OINTMENT.

For Tetters, Ringworms, Scald Head, and Eruptions of the face.

From the numerous testimonies of respectable persons in favour of the above ointment for the complete cure of the foregoing diseases, after trying most other ointments without effect, I have been induced to recommend it to the afflicted, as superior to any other in use.

PETER LEHMAN, Druggist.
Oct 7—tf No. 230, Market-street.

SADDLERY, HARNESS,
AND COACH FURNITURE.

H. & T. A. RUBER, offer for Sale, at No. 46 North Third street, opposite Hesskell's Hotel, a large and general assortment of imported and American articles, used by saddlers, Harness, and Coach Makers, at the lowest prices for cash or acceptances—consisting of all kinds of plated, brass, tinned japanned steel, iron, the various sorts of plated, brass, tinned japanned steel, iron, web, woollen cotton and linen furniture, together with a constant supply of hog skins. June 23—tf.

GEORGE W. FARR,
WOOLLEN DRAPER & TAILOR,
No. 204 MARKET STREET,
Next door above the Red Lion Hotel.

HAS received by late arrivals from London an elegant assortment of blue, black cassimr, claret, brown, green, lemon mixed, and a variety of figured Cashmere and Cassimerett, Fibres, Tweeds, Black & Honey mixt Vestings, Barratteas, plain and figured Marseilles, fancy and plain Silk Velvets, Toilenetts, Valentias figured and plain Tarvets, plain and ruffled linen and cotton Shirts, Collars, &c Gloves, Stockings, English and German Silk Handkerchiefs, all of which will be sold from ten to fifteen per cent. lower than they can be purchased in the United States. Medical Students, Country Merchants and others visiting the city, will please to call and examine the above.

N. B. One years credit will be given to all regular dealers, or a liberal discount for cash. march 24—1y

REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE Medicine now offered to the public, is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience, and in every instance where it has been fairly tried it has been attended with the most complete success. To some of the cases the patients had been labouring under the disease for years, and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation, without permanent advantage. It is not like those usually advertised, offered as a remedy for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence, upon obtaining relief, even in its worst forms, in a short time; and they themselves, are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 62 cents per box with directions signed by the Proprietor. Prepared and sold by

HENRY CORNISH,

At his Drug and Chemical Store, No. 272, North Third street, above Callowhill street.

Likewise, at ISAAC THOMPSON'S Drug Store, North West corner of Second and Market street, and at S. C. Stephens's, No. 348, South Second street, second door below the corner of South, Philadelphia.

The above medicine may be had wholesale or retail, and a liberal discount allowed to wholesale dealers and country Merchants.

All letters (post paid) and Orders for the Medicine, will be punctually attended to, and forwarded to any part of the United States. July 7—3m

DR. JOHN I. MAYWEG

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Philadelphia and its vicinity, and respectfully begs leave to inform them that he may at all times be consulted at his office, No. 33, south side of Callowhill, between Front and Second streets, Northern Liberties.—Having for upwards of four years, studied with the late Dr. Benjamin S. Barton, Professor of Materia Medica, Natural History and Botany in the University of Pennsylvania, and having during that time attended at the Hospital of Pennsylvania, as his student, Dr. Mayweg trusts the public will not consider it presumptuous to state, that he has been regularly bred to the medical profession.

He also informs the public that after many years study and research, he has succeeded in discovering the following infallible remedies; extracted from, and comprised of vegetables for the cure of diseases, the first of which has heretofore baffled all the arts of regular practice, to administer an antidote to its dreadful effects.

Induced by repeated solicitations of many of those who have been relieved, and from motives of humanity, Dr. Mayweg thinks proper to adopt this mode of circulation, in order to give them a greater degree of publicity and to render them more extensively useful, than they could possibly be, were they to be confined any longer to his own private practice.

Cheering news to those Afflicted
WITH EPILEPSY.

I was for a length of time afflicted with convulsions, which increased to such an alarming degree, that in April 1824, I had from three to five, and frequently four fits a day; during this time an eminent physician attended and prescribed for me, but all his prescriptions were in vain; the malady still increased, and for six days in succession, I had as many as twenty convulsions a day.

Whilst I was in this distressing and apparently hopeless situation, my parents were informed that Doctor John I. Mayweg, in Callowhill, between Front and Second streets, prepared a medicine, called ANTI-EPILEPTIC and NERVOUS BALSAMIC they accordingly procured a phial of it. By adhering strictly to his directions, and using about half an ounce of the Balsam, the fits left me. It is now upwards of three years, and I can confidently state, that I have not had one of this time. I let the least returning symptom of that dreadful disease.

Impelled by a sense of duties to the merits of Dr. Mayweg's Medicine, and from motives of humanity, I think it my duty to make my case public as known as it may be the means of informing those suffering under a similar complaint, where to seek for relief.

SARAH BALL,
No. 3, Sailorman's Court, between St. John's and Second streets, above Poplar Lane, Northern Liberties.

Remittent, Intermittent or Ague
AND FEVER DROPS.

In the course of my practice I have found this medicine to be possessed of invaluable properties in speedily checking and effectually removing the most obstinate cases of REMITTANT, INTERMITTANT FEVERS, and AGUES, where the greatest part of the remedies now used in common practice have failed—I consider it my duty to offer this medicine to the public, as thousands are every year suffering for months under these diseases, which frequently lay the foundation for other diseases fatal to the afflicted.

These drops are also an excellent remedy for the peculiar HEADACHE, under which hundreds suffer the most excruciating torments for years, without being able to obtain relief—They are so perfectly innocent that no evil effect may be apprehended from them when used according to the directions—They may be given to tender infants and feeble women.—Price $1 per phial.

Infallible Vegetable Worm Tea
AND POWDERS.

A safe and effectual remedy for destroying of every species of Worms—inviluable to the human body, and may be given with safety to tender infants and women in the most delicate state, if even the disease should not originate from worms, but some other cause, the patient will receive a benefit, as these cannot be better medicine than the VEGETABLE WORM POWDERS, for opening obstructions cleaning the stomach and bowels of slime and condition, destroying the slow inward fevers and at the same time acts as a good tonic, any guard against worms and their effects, which frequently produce the most alarming disorders that assail children, by which thousands are annually swept off, which the bills of mortality of our principal cities will plainly demonstrate.—Price 25 cents.

A supply of the above Medicines are constantly kept on hand—proper directions accompany each

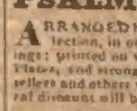
JOHN I. MAYWEG, M. D.

Philadelphia, July 28th, 1827—w3tcow19*

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale by DAVID CLARK, No. 118 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia,
DR. WATT'S
PSALMS AND HYMNS,

ARRANGED by Dr. RIPPON, with Dr. Rippon's Selection, in one volume, with two handsome engravings; printed on very fine paper, from New Stereotype Plates, and strongly bound, at $1 per copy. To Booksellers and others who purchase larger quantities, a liberal discount will be made. May 11, 1827—tf

LEWIS TEESE,



FASHIONABLE HAT MANUFACTURER, No. 39 South Third st. below Chesnut street, where hats of any description may be obtained by Wholesale and Retail, which, for beauty and durability, and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city. Fine Beaver, Castor and Moreen Hats, also, Imitation Beaver, which he offers for sale at very low prices. Country Merchants will find it their interest to call as the subscriber flatters himself he will give general satisfaction.

N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order, at the shortest notice. June 9—tm

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

CITIZENS' LINE,
For New York,

VIA BORDENTOWN AND WASHINGTON,

Only 56 miles Land Carriage, in connection with
THE STEAM BOATS
PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK.

THE Steam Boat PENNSYLVANIA, Captain T. W. Rollins, will leave Arch street wharf every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, A. M. for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown. Passengers for New York will take the Cars at Bordentown, at 10 A. M. for Washington, and there take the new and elegant Steam Boat NEW YORK, Capt. Jeffries, and arrive in New York by 4 o'clock the same afternoon.

FARE THROUGH $4.

N. B. For seats apply at the stage bar office, No. 4 Arch street, corner of Front or of the Captain on board the boat at Arch street Wharf.

July 21—tf.

Real Estate for Sale

A PLANTATION in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, State of Delaware, late the property of C. & J. Talley, about 3 miles from Wilmington, containing 240 acres of land, (more or less) part of which is seated on the Brandywine Creek, and a large proportion of wood land. This property is on the neighbourhood of the factories on the Brandywine, where affords an excellent market for all kinds of produce little inferior to the Wilmington market, which for prices is generally on a par with the Philadelphia market. The improvements are a large two story stone House with four rooms on a floor, and stone kitchen two story high, large ice house, stone smoke house, wagon house, cow house, &c.

WATER POWER.

No. 1. A Cotton Factory on ——— Creek about 9 miles from Wilmington, (Del.) with 7 acres and six perches of land (more or less.) The improvements are a Stone Factory three stories high, stone dwelling house and kitchen two stories high, stone blacksmith shop, stone stable &c. an excellent dam and good stream of water—the dam is kept in repair by the county. Possession of this property can be had forthwith. For further particulars apply to either of the subscribers.

JAMES & WADDELL,
Philadelphia
WILLIAM TWADDELL,
Cannon Mills, Brandywine.

Executors to the Estate of William Twaddell, deceased. may 19—tf

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

POSITIVE Sale, to close a Concern. Valuable Real Estate. Will be sold at the Merchant's Coffee House, Philadelphia, (by order of the conc